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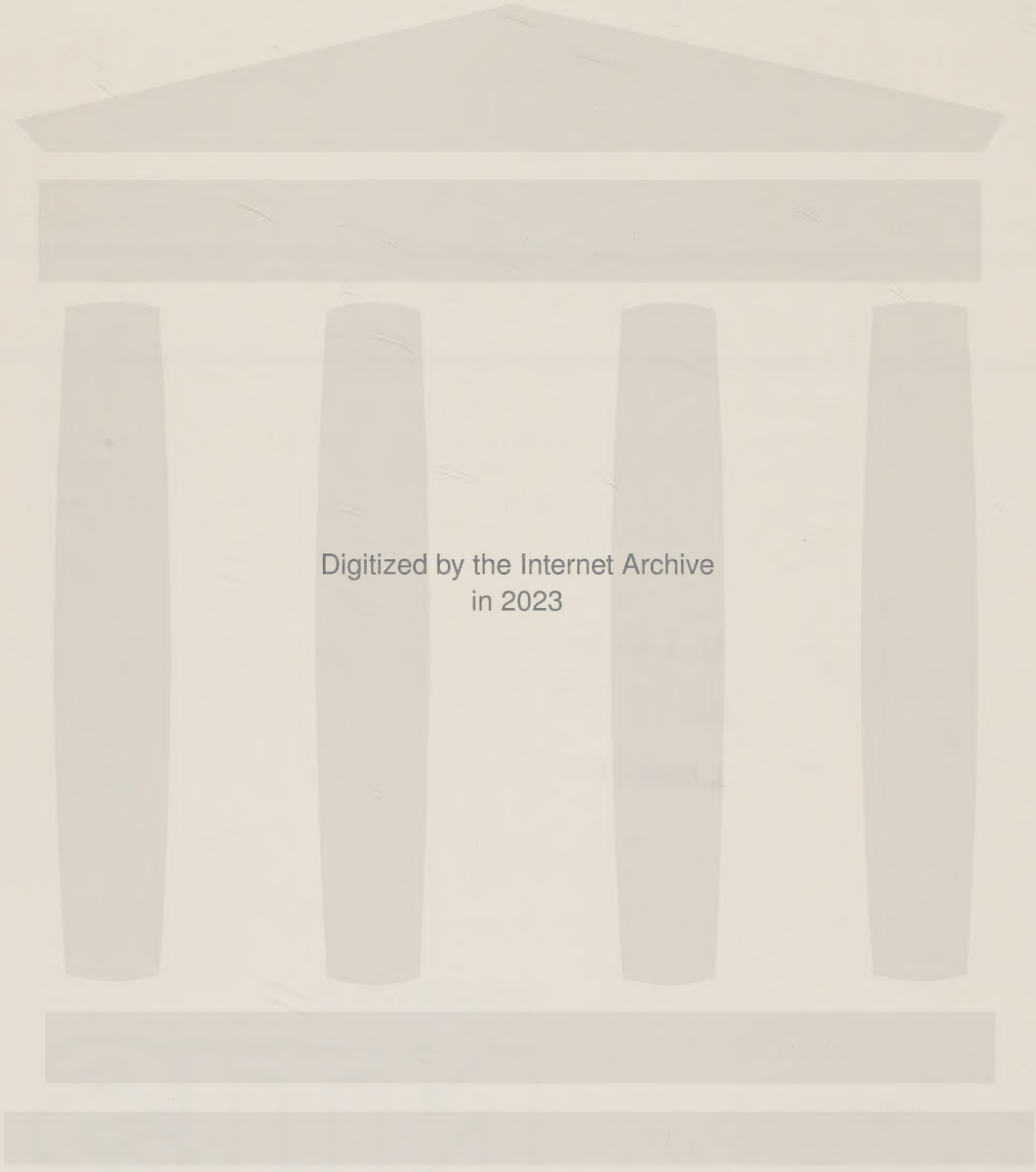

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* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

It Is Imperative To Learn To Understand and Master the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1975)

Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory has made a profound exposition of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed out that right now the study of this theory is of extremely great importance. At present, a mass movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat with Chairman Mao's instruction as the key link is vigorously developing throughout the country. The broad masses of cadres and the people show great enthusiasm for the study of theory and are determined to really understand and master the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to more consciously carry out the Party's basic line and its various policies and to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism is focalized in whether to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat or to weaken and even abolish this dictatorship. Since the founding of new China, the four important two-line struggles undergone by our Party have all been carried out around this basic question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the excellent situation that great victories have been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao has issued for us this instruction, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this

question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao's important instruction has sharply pointed out that in socialist society there is still soil for breeding new bourgeois elements, thus warning once again the whole Party to guard against revisionism and further pointing out for us the orientation for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a guiding light showing our way forward to victory. For the sake of overcoming revisionism and creating conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, we must really understand and master theoretically why in the socialist period, we must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, what is the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to wage struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's important instruction, by combining the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat with the concrete practice of our revolution, has summed up profoundly the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and especially the experience of the 10th two-line struggle, and made an analysis of the soil that still exists in socialist society for breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Due to the influence and corrosion of the spontaneous trend toward capitalism and the existence of bourgeois rights, a section of the workers and a section of the Party members would also degenerate to become new bourgeois elements. Because in our socialist society there are still classes and class struggle and there still exists soil and conditions engendering capitalism, it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push if they come to power. Therefore, it is necessary to restrict that part of bourgeois rights that still exists under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and it is necessary to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in both the superstructure and the economic base. This is an important question of theory and is also a question of practice. Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is a general program for our study and action. In accordance with this general program, we must seriously tackle works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and deeply understand and master the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The socialist period is a period of mutual struggle between nascent communism and senescent capitalism. Following the deepening of the socialist revolution, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between Marxism and revisionism in various spheres of society is extremely acute, profound and complicated. For the sake of adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consciously waging struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to grasp this political telescope and microscope--Marxism. Only by really understanding and mastering the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and clearly drawing a line of demarcation between Marxism and revisionism ideologically can we correctly distinguish which are those unavoidable traces left over from capitalist society in the socialist period and which are those young buds of communism that should be actively nursed; can we understand why we should restrict the bourgeois

right still in existence and guard against taking the traces of the old society as something inherent in the new society and against taking those things which inevitably exist at the present stage but should be gradually eliminated through the creation of conditions to do so as unalterable principles and inviolable.

"Without the revolutionary theory, there would be no revolutionary movement." In the practice of leading the great struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao always paid great attention to the ideological and theoretical development of the Party and repeatedly taught the comrades of the whole Party and especially the Party cadres at the high and middle levels the need to seriously study the Marxist theory. During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our task is to lead a great nation with a population of several hundreds of millions to wage an unprecedentedly great struggle. Therefore, the task of studying Marxist-Leninist theory in a widespread and penetrating manner is to us a major problem which calls for an urgent solution and which can be solved only by exerting special efforts." For several decades, Chairman Mao repeatedly stressed this question. In 1959, in the course of opposing the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao specially pointed out, "At present, the main danger lies in empiricism." In the struggle to smash the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao once again taught us, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." He also stressed, "In these few years, we should pay particular attention to propagating Marxism and Leninism."

Those guilty of empiricism slight the Marxist theory and belittle the importance of adherence to Chairman Mao's correct line. They take partial experience as the universal truth. People like Lin Piao and company make use of the existence of empiricism in the minds of some of our comrades to practice revisionism. On the one hand, Lin Piao slandered Marxism as "outdated" and blasted Marxism as "political and economic principles that cannot be adopted as the universal truth. He used what was false as truth for deceiving and intimidating people. On the other hand, he nonsensically said that as "theory is the business of the intelligentsia," and the workers, peasants and soldiers could take the "shortcut" in the study of theory. His aim was to oppose the study and mastery of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought by the broad masses of cadres and the people so as to facilitate his peddling the revisionist trash. If we are so muddle-headed in the matter of theory as to think that we can get along without studying theory or if we are merely guided by narrow personal experience when doing things, then in practice we cannot avoid committing errors and can even get deceived due to our inability to distinguish things when people like Lin Piao peddle sham Marxism and push the revisionist line. Could it be said that such a profound lesson is not worthy of bearing in mind for serious attention?

Therefore, we should comply with Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to "read more of Marxist-Leninist books," overcome empiricism, and assiduously study works by Marx and Lenin. We must make penetrating investigations and studies, seriously analyze all kinds of contradictions

in society and strive to clarify, through combining theory with practice, this fundamental question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, we must set our minds to it, sit down, delve deep and make consistent and untiring efforts. Only in this way can we achieve results. We must not think that what has been read as something already understood, much less can we substitute listening to lectures for reading, reliance on supplemental instruction material for the study of the original texts and the fragmentary experience of the individual for scientific theory. That attitude of "taking something as important when made a subject of talk, as of secondary importance when acted upon and as dispensable when under the pressure of work," that attitude of dabbling in things, must be firmly overcome.

Chairman Mao has consistently taught us that in studying Marxism, we must adhere to the basic principle of linking theory with reality. In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must develop this revolutionary study style, pay attention to linking up the actual situation of our revolution with the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must devote time and energy to the study of problems in the sphere of distribution under the socialist system and of problems bearing on the system of ownership of means of production and the interrelations between men. We should not get stuck with some side issues, otherwise, our comprehension of Chairman Mao's instructions would be affected, and would even go astray. We should adhere to the method of closely combining the study of theory, history and the present stage of affairs as consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, and, in the course of studying the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should, in conjunction with the historical experience of the two-line struggle within our Party and especially the experience of the 10th two-line struggle, study the social foundation that gave rise to the anti-Party clique of Lin Piao and his like and study the current state of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines, and so on. This calls for our making a penetrating, systematic and careful investigation of the changes in the political, ideological and economic fields in the past 20 years and more. We must study in depth how under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao attempted to take over power, study the soil and conditions in our socialist society that could engender revisionism, and learn a historical lesson from the Soviet revisionist renegade clique that has turned the Soviet Union into social imperialism. Only in this way can we deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction, heighten our knowledge of Marxist theory, more consciously criticize the revisionist line, the capitalist tendencies and the idea of bourgeois right, and persevered in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, we have destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their plots for capitalist restoration, and shattered the pipe-dream of imperialism and especially social imperialism to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. However, all reactionaries

at home and abroad will not take their defeat lying down. They will inevitably wage a deathbed struggle against the proletariat. Our proletarian dictatorship has yet to be consolidated and strengthened. Therefore, the study and mastery of the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by millions upon millions of the people is of great significance in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through seriously studying and implementing Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, diligently studying the expositions made by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and further understanding the historical tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the methods for accomplishing these tasks, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius will be further deepened, thus giving great impetus to the stability and unity of the whole country and enabling the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country to continuously advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

CONTINUED REVOLUTION

Forever Wage Hard Struggle and Persevere in Continued Revolution

by

Wu Chi-liang (武际良)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1975)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." He also pointed out: Lenin said, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." In studying this important instruction of Chairman Mao's, a review of the revolutionary practice of our Party in the past half century and more makes us realize that to preserve and carry forward the fine proletarian tradition of hard struggle is essential for opposing corruption by the bourgeoisie, combating and preventing revisionism, persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Hard struggle is a political feature of the proletariat, a glorious tradition of our Party and our army and an effective weapon for the proletariat and the revolutionary people to overcome the enemy and win the battle. The victory of the new democratic revolution in China has been the outcome of persistent and bitter struggles fought by numerous revolutionary forerunners under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party.

With the new China based on the dictatorship of the proletariat founded, is it still necessary to go on preserving and carrying forward the style of hard struggle? At the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao gave an affirmative answer: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, class struggle is by no means over. To subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents within the Party constantly make use of their "hereditary

territory" in the ideological sphere to vigorously spread feudal, bourgeois and revisionist ideas and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for corrupting the proletariat and the Communist Party members. They make use of the bourgeois rights that inevitably exist under the socialist system and the bourgeois style of life to corrupt the proletariat and the communists, and to cause the few waverers among them to degenerate and become new bourgeois elements and thus the social foundation for them to restore capitalism. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company whipped up in a big way the evil wind of economism. While plotting for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique at the same time made wanton use of intrigues and plots, such as throwing parties, distributing gifts, bestowing offices and making promises, as means to set up mountain strongholds, form functions and play underhand games, thus causing a small number of people to get hoodwinked and commit mistakes. What a profound lesson this is!

For over 20 years, the broad masses of Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters who firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's earnest instructions have continuously upheld and carried forward the style of hard struggle in the stormy struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Among the revolutionaries of the older generation, the old Red Army fighters like Fang Ho-ming and Kan Tsu-ch'ang were able to accept a higher or lower post and to lead the life of an official or an ordinary citizen. They did not fall for the stench of bourgeois right or the idea of bourgeois right, and were willing to play the role of ordinary laborers so as to preserve forever their revolutionary youth along the broad road of continued revolution. Among the younger generation, group after group of cadres and fighters of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" took over the heirloom of hard struggle from their predecessors. They resisted corruption, never got contaminated and made revolution full of vigor and vitality. The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA engineering corps, with rifles in their hands and iron shovels on their shoulders, fought all the year round on the wind-swept snow-covered plateaus, along the frontiers and on islands. They traversed tortuous paths but built broad highways. They lived in cellars and tents but built tall buildings. Everyone's mind was dominated by the great communist goal and deeply etched with the Party's basic line. They waged hard struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and took hardship as something delightful and glorious. In the midst of hard struggle, many comrades steeled their revolutionary will, strengthened their ability to withstand the sugar-coated bullets, and more consciously persevered in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." For the sake of better restricting bourgeois rights and gradually abolishing the three major differences, it is necessary to promote the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. It is inconceivable that a person who thinks about narrow gains and losses in

personal fame and gain and position and in a way of life and is willing only "to work according to pay," a person who loves comfort and pleasure and want only "to make revolution in comfort," or a person with his mind crammed full of the ideas of bourgeois right could consciously fight for gradually narrowing down the three major differences and continuously weakening the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism. Only by firmly embracing the idea of fighting all the life for communism and the revolutionary determination to brave hard struggle can we break away from the entanglement of the idea of bourgeois right and cast away the burden of the consciousness and conventions of the exploiting classes of several thousand years standing, and become the vanguard fighters in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. As regards those individuals who have sunk deep in the quagmire of capitalism, we must loudly shout at them: "Comrades, turn back quick!"

Today, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the level of livelihood of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in our country has been considerably raised. But ours is still a developing country. To really build a prosperous, powerful and great socialist country with all-round development in modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technique, several decades of hard struggle are still called for. To eliminate the three major differences and continuously weaken the soil that enable the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, it is necessary to wage a longer and more bitter struggle. Therefore, we must comply with Chairman Mao's instruction, "We must maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carry on our revolutionary work to the end."

To preserve and develop the style of hard struggle, we must strive to transform our world outlook and clearly understand the question of why dictatorship must be exercised over the bourgeoisie. With theory clarified, we can take conscious action. Let us abide by Chairman Mao's teachings, read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism, clearly understand why it is necessary to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, what is the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to wage struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously develop the style of hard struggle, and persist in carrying the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

ORGANIZATION OF UNEMPLOYED INHABITANTS

Organize Unemployed Inhabitants To Take Up Indusrial Work and Farming and Build Socialist New Cities and Towns

- An investigation of the "May 7" brigade of the Ch'engkuan commune, Miyün county, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1975)

The "May 7" brigade of the Ch'engkuan commune, Miyün county, Peking Municipality, was formed in 1970 through organizing the unemployed inhabitants in cities and towns as guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." At present, there are a total of 467 households with 1,732 commune members, 553 of whom are people who can fulfill the whole quota of work or only half the quota of work.

Over five years, this brigade has relied on its own resources to start an undertaking in the hard way, and by taking up industrial work and farming with emphasis laid on agriculture, it has turned the unemployed inhabitants into self-supporting laborers, thus fundamentally realizing self-sufficiency in ration grain and also making great progress in afforestation, animal husbandry and side occupations. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, tempering and ideological transformation have brought profound changes to their spiritual outlook.

Adhere to the Policy of Taking Up Industrial Work and Farming with Emphasis Laid on Agriculture

Among the unemployed inhabitants of Ch'engkuan, Miyün county, 80 percent were the family dependents of cadres and workers. In the past, they "depended on the state for grain and their husbands for money to spend." Except for some household work, they very seldom took part in collective productive labor. The other 20 percent were made up of households with no fixed occupations.

Early in 1970, in compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the Party committee of Miyün county decided to organize the inhabitants of Ch'engkuan to set up the "May 7" brigade and so as to enable them to take part in agricultural productive labor at the locality. In the past five years, the Party branch of the "May 7" brigade directed vigorous efforts toward agriculture and committed 55 percent of labor power to agricultural production. They persisted in arousing the masses to learn from Tachai and transform the river banks by hauling earth to fill in the reclaimed land. Apart from raising the soil layer of the 300 mow of sandy land turned over to them by the "May 7" cadres school of the former county Party committee from a thickness of 8 inches to one foot and a half, they also created 380 mow of new arable land along the river banks covered with sand and rocks. In 1974, the average per-mow wheat output amounted to 615 catties and the average per-mow grain output amounted to 1,043 catties.

The total output amounted to 630,000 catties, and self-sufficiency in ration grain was thus basically achieved. Meanwhile, headway was also made in forestry, animal husbandry and side occupations. Milk output of this brigade had basically satisfied the needs of the masses of the district of Ch'engkuan in Miyün. They also used 45 percent of labor power to start and operate small factories for producing screws, garments, woodwork, bone powder, etc., and such services as sewing, cotton ginning, basket and drawer repairing, etc., for serving production and construction and the livelihood of town dwellers. Last year, the total annual income amounted to over ¥620,000. With the development of production, the commune members' level of livelihood rose steadily. Last year the average cash income amounted to ¥143 per capita in the whole brigade.

The "May 7" brigade put agriculture, industry and side occupations under unified control and practiced the unified allocation of labor power and the unified assessment of work points. The commune members engaged in all lines of work were credited with the same number of basic work points, and a small number of work points were properly awarded as allowances according to the variety of work and the amount of physical labor put in. Work was assessed once a month in conjunction with the livelihood meetings, and pre-distribution was made on a monthly basis. The industrial and service departments both planted a specific acreage of experimental plots. During the busy farming season, forces were concentrated on agricultural work, and each person devoted on the average around one month to agricultural labor every year. They adhered to the policy of taking up industrial and farming with emphasis laid on agriculture for material support and mutual promotion, and brought uninterrupted development to the collective economy of the "May 7" brigade.

Adhere to Socialist Orientation

The organization of the unemployed town dwellers to follow the "May 7" road charted by Chairman Mao is a profound ideological revolution, and this is bound to encounter stubborn resistance from bourgeois ideas and the old force of habit. In the first two years after the establishment of the brigade, due to lack of experience, a single line was taken up and the income level was low. When the plan for advance distribution was discussed, a handful of class enemies leaped forth to vilify the "May 7" brigade as "a rabbit that grows no tail." Several persons seriously affected with capitalist tendencies also joined the uproar. Under their instigation, some family dependents of the cadres and workers began to waver. They felt that they had made "a bad deal" by joining the "May 7" brigade and changing their non-agricultural households into agricultural households, and advocated withdrawal from the brigade. At this crucial moment, the Party committee of Miyün county and the Party committee of the Ch'angkuan commune clearly pointed out: "As the 'May 7' brigade was set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's 'May 7 Directive,' we must strive to make a success of it." With the support of the county Party committee and the commune Party committee, the "May 7" brigade Party branch organized the broad masses of commune members to run a study class. By studying Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and making revolutionary mass criticism, they struck blows at the class enemy's disruptive activities, thus enabling the cadres and

commune members to raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and strengthen their confidence in following the "May 7" road.

With the development of production, some people pursued purely income and suggested devoting the main forces to industry and side occupations, with only 100 persons kept for agriculture. Tractors were also sent out to run transportation errands for cash. The first signs of "work points in command" were also revealed in individual factories and production teams. In 1972, the total income rose but grain output declined. In the winter of this year, with the help of the higher-level Party committee, the "May 7" brigade Party branch summed up both the positive and negative experiences in the operation of the brigade in the past three years. It resolutely carried out the policy of taking up industrial work and farming with emphasis laid on agriculture. In the whole brigade education in the Party's basic line was conducted, and the whole body of cadres and commune members were organized to seriously read and study and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the capitalist tendencies and to adhere to the socialist orientation.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." After the operation of the brigade was correctly oriented, the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture brought in its wake the overall development of agriculture, industry and side occupations. In 1973, grain output was up 1.2 times compared with 1972, fruit output increased by 60 percent, and milk by 70 percent. Two new processing factories for garments and woodwork were also built, and over 260 houses were constructed by the collective. Last year, spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, total grain output rose 50 percent compared with 1973 and each mow chalked up a net increase of 342 catties. Summing up things, the commune members said, "Our thriving and prospering 'May 7' brigade of today has emerged through the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two kinds of ideology."

Profound Changes in Cities and Towns

The organization of unemployed inhabitants in cities and towns to follow the "May 7" road, take up industrial work and farming with emphasis laid on agriculture, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie has speeded up the building on socialism in cities and towns and brought profound changes to old cities and towns.

(1) The occupation of the battlefront of cities and towns by socialism has consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past, the unemployed inhabitants of cities and towns were not organized, and they very seldom took part in social political movements and very seldom studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Therefore, it was easy to breed bourgeois ideas, and the class enemy also availed themselves of the opportunity to make trouble and carry out sabotage. After the establishment of the "May 7" brigade, there have been set up such organizations as the Party branch, the CYL, the women's federation, the militia, the poor peasants' association, etc. In the movement to

criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, this brigade has also started a "May 7" political school for peasants, and formed a contingent of theorists over 60 strong. The Party branch has also employed various means to organize the masses in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and the capitalist tendencies, waging class struggle in the ideological sphere, thus strengthening supervision over and the transformation of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. In this way, the socialist ideology has gradually occupied the battlefront of cities and towns and further implemented the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

(2) The consumer population has been turned into a producing population. Customs and habits have been changed, and a new socialist practice has come into being. Those family women who formerly stayed idle at home and those persons without fixed occupation now take part in farming and labor to create wealth for socialism. Under the unified arrangements of the brigade, some disabled persons have also taken up labor within their capacity. In the past, some people thought that farming was an "unpresentable" calling. At present, many people have changed their view. Some commune members have also brought their own children at school to the agricultural teams to take part in labor on holidays and felt that it is a glory to till land for the revolution.

(3) The ties between workers and peasants have been cemented, and the unity between town and country has been strengthened. Among the commune members of the "May 7" brigade, there are people to take up farming as well as industrial work. They have overcome the idea of setting greater store by industry than agriculture among certain people, thus strengthening the unity between the agricultural households and non-agricultural households in the Ch'engkuan district.

(4) The "May 7" brigade has also opened up grounds for the educated youth from cities and towns to participate in labor in the neighborhood. Over the past five years, the "May 7" brigade has brought in a large number of educated young people, mainly the sons and daughters of the commune members of the brigade. At present, many educated youths have taken over as theory tutors, blackboard newspaper propagandists and members of the scientific and technical group in the brigade, and some have been elected cadres of the brigade and production teams. Of the 15 heads and deputy heads of the agricultural team and transportation teams, ten are young people.

The practice of the "May 7" brigade in the past five years shows that the organization of unoccupied inhabitants in cities and towns in a county to participate in collective productive labor and work and to take up industrial work and farming in line with the spirit of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" is a very good way to build socialist new cities and towns and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level. (Abridged by our newspaper.)

- By NCNA Correspondent(s)

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SELF-RELIANCE

Hung-ch'i Article on Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

adhering to the line of independence and self-reliance, china has gradually expanded her industry, agriculture and national economy as a whole and brought about a thriving scene in all fields, providing the material basis for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

this is stated in an article by li hsin, carried in the "red flag" journal, on the great importance of self-reliance.

entitled "self-reliance is a question of the line", the article reads in part as follows:

chairman mao teaches us: "rely mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary, break down blind faith, go in for industry, agriculture and technical and cultural revolutions independently, do away with slavishness, bury dogmatism, learn from the good experience of other countries conscientiously and be sure to study their bad experience too, so as to draw lessons from it. this is our line." this important instruction from chairman mao scientifically sums up the practical experience in china's revolution and construction and fully expresses the aspirations and demands of the working class and other labouring people in the country for persevering in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it shows the only correct road for us to rely on our own efforts and build china into a powerful modern socialist country as soon as possible.

china is now in the historical period of socialism. the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes who always attempt to stage a come-back try by might and main to sabotage the socialist economic base. since china still has two kinds of ownership, i.e., socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by working people, and practises a commodity system, exchange through money and distribution according to work, bourgeois right remains in distribution, exchange and the relations between people, and has not been totally abolished even in the system of ownership. hence there is still soil that engenders capitalism and new bourgeois elements. to triumph over the resistance of the landlord and bourgeois classes, prevent capitalist restoration and eliminate the soil and conditions giving rise to new bourgeois elements, we must do hard and meticulous work in all fields over a long period. an extremely

important part of this work is to develop and expand the economic strength of socialism through firm adherence to the line of independence and self-reliance. the growth of the socialist economy and the consolidation and development of the socialist relations of production along this line will put us in a better position to overcome capitalist tendencies in town and country, narrow down gradually the differences between workers and peasants, between town and country and between manual and mental labour and restrict bourgeois right, and to enable the cadres and masses to maintain the revolutionary tradition and the fine style of hard struggle of the proletariat, resist corruption by bourgeois ideas and defeat the attacks which class enemies launch against us by making use of the idea of bourgeois right. internationally, imperialism and social-imperialism always dream of subverting our dictatorship of the proletariat. by adhering to the line of independence and self-reliance and building up an independent and comprehensive industrial and economic system as soon as possible, we can more effectively smash their encirclement, blockade, aggression and subversion. therefore, perseverance in independence and self-reliance is above all a political question and is something in the service of the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the prevention of capitalist restoration.

historical experience over the past two decades and more tells us that, to adhere to this line, we must wage an unremitting struggle against revisionist lines. liu shao-chi and lin piao bitterly hated and stubbornly opposed this line of independence and self-reliance because they wanted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. in a vain attempt to sell out state sovereignty and let the wolves into the house once again, they fanatically advocated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and did their utmost to disrupt socialist construction. to counter the interference and sabotage by the revisionist lines, chairman mao repeatedly taught us: "build our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift." "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." under the guidance of chairman mao's line of independence and self-reliance, the people of the whole country have conducted a hard, struggle by which they frustrated imperialist blockade and countered social-imperialist pressure, and have won one victory after another. the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao and subjected their revisionist lines to

criticism. as a result, the line of independence and self-reliance has struck a deeper root in people's minds, and the socialist cause has been developing with a greater momentum.

the line of independence and self-reliance proceeds from the basic standpoint of historical materialism. contrary to the idealist notion of all exploiting classes that history is created by great men, marxism holds that the masses of people are the makers of history and that the proletariat can rely on nothing but itself and its unity with the masses of other labouring people for the overthrow of the old world, the creation of the new and the realization of communism. experience over many years shows that we are fully capable of winning victory in revolution and construction by our own strength provided we truly have full confidence in the masses and rely on them, proceed from the country's actual conditions in doing everything, do not yield to imperialist or social-imperialist pressure and do not apply foreign experience mechanically.

today we have established a superior social system, the system of socialism, and the masses of labouring people have become masters of the country and of society. the socialist system has liberated the productive forces, first and foremost the labouring masses themselves who are the decisive factor in the productive forces. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the working class in our country has inexhaustible wisdom and strength. in particular, the working class and other labouring people have further raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this provides a reliable guarantee for us to bring into full play the enthusiasm for socialism and boundless wisdom and ability lying in the masses and better implement the line of independence and self-reliance.

to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and proceed along the socialist road is the ardent wish and strong demand of the working class and the other masses of people who have taken their destiny into their own hands. they do not want to be bullied, blackmailed or oppressed again by imperialism or let the landlords and capitalists stage a comeback. they want to work self-reliantly and independently in a determined effort to build our country into a powerful socialist state, completely eliminate all exploiting classes and finally realize communism. our cadres should give the warmest support and encouragement to the enthusiasm of the masses. an important reason why the taching oil field, a typical example of taking china's own road of industrial development, has made a major contribution to the country's industry is that its leadership whole-heartedly relied on the working class in all work and has brought into full play the

revolutionary initiative of the masses. instead of resorting to the revisionist "material incentive", it has put proletarian politics in command and persisted in educating the workers in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and arming them with it, enabling them to see their status as masters and their historical mission and to strengthen constantly their sense of responsibility in working for the revolution. this has given wide scope to the revolutionary spirit and heaven-storming enthusiasm of the masses and resulted in a five-fold increase in taching's production capacity in a short time.

man must have some spirit. only by breaking down blind faith, emancipating the mind and displaying an enormous drive can we advance unswervingly along the road of self-reliance. while stressing the importance of people's state of mind, of course we do not deny that of the necessary material conditions. objective conditions are important, but it is people, not things, that are decisive. we have seen how small factories have done big jobs and how some of the most up-to-date products have been manufactured on simple equipment. without factory buildings, some units started production in mat sheds along street lanes and used improvised equipment in the absense of modern machines, and then made radical improvements through technical innovations. we have already built up a fairly good material basis. there is much room for further development in our industry, agriculture and science and technology, and a great potential lies in all these fields. by relying on the masses and maintaining and enhancing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the daring, death-defying spirit we displayed in the war years, we will surely be able to push forward our cause at a faster pace.

to achieve real success in the spirit of independence and self-reliance, we must continue to criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society prevailed in old china. imperialism fostered a comprador bourgeoisie and spread slavish ideas everywhere to impose spiritual shackles on the chinese people and maintain its rule. liberation brought a basic change to the social system. but the influence of such bourgeois ideas will remain for a long time. we must continue to criticize lin piao's crimes in preaching the fallacies of confucius and betraying the nation and criticize the bourgeois tendency to worship and place blind faith in foreign things and give full prominence to the spirit of independence and self-reliance.

our self-reliance does not mean closing the doors to the outside world. it is necessary to import some equipment and introduce some techniques from abroad

according to the needs in socialist construction with the purpose of increasing our country's ability to rely on herself. however, we must adopt the scientific attitude of "one divides into two" with respect to foreign equipment and technology. learning from foreign countries must be combined with a spirit of independent creation. it is wrong to imagine that foreign technology is flawless. there has never been anything in the world that is perfect in every sense. conditioned by the profit motive of the capitalist class and bound by its idealistic and metaphysical world outlook, technology in capital-imperialist countries inevitably has its backward side. if we do not analyse it and discard its dross while learning or borrowing from its strong points and fail to rest on our independent creation, we will go astray and cause harm to our construction.

1975 SPRING EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's 1975 Spring Export Commodities Fair
Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1975)

a grand ceremony marked the opening of china's 1975 spring export commodities fair here this morning. friends and overseas chinese from the five continents and chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao, who are here for the occasion, received a rousing welcome from the leadership and staff of the fair.

this is the 37th session since the inception of the export commodities fair in 1957. as china's socialist revolution and construction and international relations grow steadily, businessmen from an increasing number of countries and regions have come to develop trade relations and friendly contacts with china on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. the export commodities fair has become a trading centre with a certain influence in the world as well as an important channel through which china extends its friendly contacts with the people and economic circles in various countries all over the world.

the new mansion housing the fair's exhibition was spruced up for the festive occasion today with a multitude of red flags flying on the square in front of the edifice. captive balloons trailed huge streamers on which were inscribed the following slogans:

"conscientiously study chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory exclamation" "strive to fulfil the fighting tasks set out by the second plenary session of the tenth party central committee and the fourth national people's congress exclamation" "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao was hung on the main wall of the introductory hall, with huge portraits of marx, engels, lenin and stalin on either flanks.

the fair was officially inaugurated amidst a merry and lively din of firecracker explosions at nine this morning. then the guests filed into the various exhibition halls, devoted respectively to works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao; the movement to learn from taching in industry; the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture; cereals, oils and foodstuffs; local and animal products; textiles; light industry goods; arts and crafts; chemicals; metals and minerals; machinery; books and postage stamps.

the export commodities and products showing the latest achievements in china's industry, agriculture, science and technology on display are not only greater in quantity and variety but better in quality than previously. the accomplishments of 18 outstanding units on china's industrial, agricultural and medical fronts are illustrated by objects, pictures and models arrayed in different halls. among these units are taching oilfield -- the standard-bearer in china's industry, tachai production brigade -- the national pace-setter in agriculture, hsiaochinchuang brigade in paoti county near tientsin, the shihchiachuang prefecture of hopei province, chunan county in shantung province, chaka commune in wulan county in chinghai province, the hsinho shipyard in tientsin and the heavy machinery plant in kwangchow. the whole exhibition vividly reflects the tremendous achievements on various fronts won by the chinese people of all nationalities who, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, have conducted the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in a deep-going way and conscientiously implemented the party's general line for building socialism. the exhibition also reflects the constant development of china's foreign trade. it demonstrates the determination of the chinese people of various nationalities to conscientiously study the marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and build china into a powerful modern socialist country.

to mark the opening of the fair, grand receptions were held simultaneously in tungfang hotel, kwangchow hotel, the people's hall and liuhua hotel with a total attendance of nearly 6,000 people including guests and hosts. lin li-ming, chairman of the china export commodities fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the fair and of the provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the fair and of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the receptions respectively. on behalf of the fair, the provincial and the municipal revolutionary committees, they extended a warm welcome to the friends and compatriots present at the receptions. they said: in the past 25 years, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, have carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line and adhered to the principle of independence and self-reliance, thus achieving great victories in both socialist revolution and socialist construction and building our country into a socialist state with the beginnings of prosperity. through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they added, china now enjoys greater stability and unity and the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated. the chinese people are at present earnestly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat expounded by marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao, broadening, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and, full of vigor and militancy, grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. they are advancing more rapidly and striving to fulfil or overfulfil the fourth five-year plan, materialize the various fighting tasks set by the second plenary session of the tenth party central committee and the fourth national people's congress and build our country into a powerful modern socialist country before the end of this century.

they pointed out that since the china export commodities fair was instituted, it has been consistently adhering to the principle of equality and mutual benefit and helping supply each other's needs, thus promoting china's trade relations with various countries and strengthening friendly contacts with the people of various countries. they expressed the conviction that the current fair will certainly help further the development of trade with various countries, and increase understanding and friendship between the people of china and other countries.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan made toasts to the guests at the receptions.

present at the receptions were prince albert of the kingdom of belgium, belgian minister of external commerce

michel toussaint, other members of the belgian government economic delegation led by prince albert and cuban vice-minister of foreign trade german amado blanco, who are visiting in kwangchow.

present were the burmese trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade u aung bwint, the guinean trade delegation and the delegations from the state corporations of pakistan and malaysia as well as diplomatic envoys and officials of a number of countries to china.

leading members of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army hsiao yuan-li and ou chih-fu also attended the receptions.

patriotic personages kuo ti-huo and yi mei-hou, well-known personages from hongkong and macao tang ping-ta and ho yin and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents po jen were also present.

after the receptions, the guests attended theatrical performances presented by the central philharmonic society or the song and dance troupe of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, or gymnastic shows by the china gymnastic team.

TIBET

Seething Spring Farming in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 14, 1975)

the people in southwest china's tibet autonomous region are showing a high morale in the current spring farming season. they aim at a still better harvest this year after reaping successive good harvests.

the sowing has already been completed in tsayul, tsokung, meto, milin, linchih and yatung where spring comes earlier while it is under way in areas along river valleys. preparations are being speeded up in the colder mountain villages. the peasants there are repairing farm implements, selecting seeds, carting fertilizer and ploughing land. meanwhile, wheat growing areas are taking effective measures to strengthen field management of the standing winter wheat.

a region-wide conference on exchanging experience in learning from tachai brigade, the national pace-

setter in agriculture, was held soon after the autumn harvest was gathered in last year. the participants conscientiously studied the relevant instructions by chairman mao and the central committee of the party, summed up experience, and worked out measures for achieving still higher yields. advanced units and people were commended at the conference.

the peasants started an upsurge of farmland improvement last winter. by the end of january this year, they had completed 1,200 small and medium-sized water conservancy projects which brought 6,000 hectares of land under irrigation and improved irrigation conditions on another 9,300 hectares. they built 11,300 hectares of terraced fields and garden-like fields, deep-ploughed 9,300 hectares and transformed 4,700 hectares of low-yielding fields. good work was done in accumulating manure. all this laid a solid foundation for spring farming.

under the leadership of the party organizations at all levels, the cadres and commune members in the past months seriously studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and expositions of marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and closely linked the study with the criticism of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and of capitalist tendencies. this further raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and gave a vigorous impetus to spring farming.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

South China City Develops Light Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 15, 1975)

nanning, capital of kwangsi chuang autonomous region, has achieved self-sufficiency in consumer goods, thanks to its progress in light industry.

the city now produces more than 2,000 kinds of light industrial products, including cotton prints, polyester fabrics, canned food, wrist watches, bicycles and sewing machines.

situated in the sub-tropical zone, nanning abounds in industrial crops. however, before liberation, it had to rely on other parts of china for

consumer goods. this hampered the development of industry. the city had only three small factories for power-generating, printing and match-making, with a combined number of around 200 workers.

nanning has now become a light industrial centre. it has more than 200 factories manned by over 40,000 workers. its industrial output value for a day equals that for a year in the early post-liberation period. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, nanning has speeded up its progress in light industry by self-reliance. between 1971 and 1974 it registered an annual increase of 15.8 per cent in the total output value of light industry, and increased its varieties 150 per cent. quality also improved.

the nanning sewing machine factory was set up in 1971 by merging several handicraft workshops. at first it had only several pulley lathes and a few tools for bench work. not even a cupola was available to melt iron for casting the body of the sewing machine. displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers have put up factory buildings, made over 190 pieces of equipment, installed eight production lines and turned out sewing machines in serial production.

many other factories have been built in the same spirit of self-reliance. a wrist watch factory was set up by grouping several watch repairshops together. a bicycle plant came into being on the basis of a repair cooperative in the trade.

some factories of light industry have established regular contacts with nearby rural people's communes and state farms to ensure a regular supply of farm produce as their raw material.

the nanning hemp mill, set up in 1958, used to depend on imported raw material. it established its own raw material centre in 1972. its output last year was 40 per cent above 1971.

CANALS

New Canal on Huai River Plain, East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 14, 1975)

a 250-kilometre-long canal is serving the people on the huai river plain in anhwei province, east china. starting from yungcheng county in honan province and emptying into the hungtse lake in kiangsu province, it was dug by the people of the three provinces in four winter-spring periods, beginning from 1966.

called the "new pien river", the canal replaces the ancient pien river, a canal dug 1,300 years ago to link the yellow and the huai rivers. the old canal had been gradually silted up as a result of successive breaches in the yellow river dykes and changes of its course, and often caused floods during rainy seasons.

the new canal greatly lessens the threat of floods and waterlogging to the area and ensures an adequate supply of water in times of dry weather. it also enables the peasants to move from dry land cultivation to paddy rice cultivation. it frees 800,000 hectares of farmland in the suhsien prefecture from the threat of waterlogging. now 186,600 hectares give high and stable yields in spite of drought or waterlogging. local grain output has increased sharply.

a production brigade in szuhsien county turned 40 hectares of dry land into rice paddies and gathered in a record harvest of 4.13 tons per hectare the same year as the canal was completed. last year, it planted rice on 80 per cent of its farmland and got 6 tons per hectare despite wind and hail storms.

auxiliary projects to make full use of the canal have been built. between the winter of 1973 and the end of 1974, the people in the suhsien prefecture dug a total of 28,000 smaller canals and ditches, put up 145 pumping stations, dredged more than 100 kilometres of waterways and planted 4.5 million trees on the dykes. a people's commune in lingpi county last year got a good harvest although six rainstorms attacked the area in quick succession. a newly built sluice-gate and improvements on the system of ditches enabled the people to drain off the excess water in the fields quickly, and autumn crops continued to grow well.

CANE SUGAR

Kwangtung Produces More Cane Sugar

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1975)

nearly every city and county in kwangtung province, a major cane sugar producing region, have by now designed and built their own sugar refineries. taking the province as a whole, the daily processing capacity of the refineries has increased 11 times and the daily sugar output 12 times over 1949.

with adequate rain, subtropical kwangtung province is suitable for growing sugar cane. the local people started making cane sugar as early as 1,300 years ago. but the province had only a few sugar refineries at the time of liberation in 1949 as a result of the corrupt rule of the reactionary ruling classes through the centuries.

since the founding of new china, the people in the province have developed sugar cane production in a planned way on the principle, "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the total acreage sown to sugar cane last year was 6.8 times as much as that in 1949, the output topped the national total in old china. this spring the province is growing the crop on 33,000 more hectares than in the same period last year.

on the pearl river delta, a traditional sugar cane area, the sown acreage has increased 4.5 times over 1949, and the output is more than five times as much. the hainan island and leichow peninsula, where the crop was seldom grown in pre-liberation days, have become new sugar cane bases. the sown acreage on the leichow peninsula surpasses the provincial total before liberation. sugar cane plots have also appeared in the colder areas in the northern part of the province, once considered unsuitable for the crop.

all this has speeded up the growth of the sugar-refining industry. of the 110 sugar refineries in the province, many have mechanized and streamlined production. innovations in refining technology and equipment have raised output and improved quality. some sugar refineries have achieved good results in the multiple use of bagasse. the chiangmen sugar cane chemical works is turning out more than 30 kinds of by-products as against five before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the total annual value of these products almost equals that of cane sugar, the main product.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Algerian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met mohamed messaoud kellou, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of algeria to china, here today. they discussed matters concerning the presentation of the ambassador's credentials. ambassador mohamed messaoud kellou arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Canadian Friendly Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this evening met and feted the canadian friendly personage dr. james g. endicott and his son stephen l. endicott, and grand daughters marion endicott and lorraine endicott. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry wu fan-wu.

after their visit in peking, dr. james g. endicott and others will leave for a tour of yenan and southern china before going home.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Dahomean Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the education delegation of dahomey led by vincent guezodje, minister of national education of the republic of dahomey.

present on the occasion were chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin and leading members of departments concerned, including chao yuan, hu shou-hsin and hu shu-chih.

present was also third secretary gnansounou joseph of the dahomean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

a five-member delegation of the chinese society of civil engineering left peking by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china civil engineering exchange association of japan. the delegation is led by han li-ping, a permanent council member of the society.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by mao yi-sheng, president of the society, and teruji akiyama, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

also present were japanese friends in peking hiroyuki tsubaki, jinichi fujisawa and toshiko fukutomi.

Chinese Government Fishery Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 15, 1975)

the chinese government fishery delegation with pao kuang-tsung as leader and yang chen-ya as deputy leader left here for home today.

among those present at the airport to see it off were: tomonari matsushita, deputy director-general of the sea product agency of the japanese ministry of agriculture and forestry; seiichi omori, staff member of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and kitaro tokushima, chairman of the japan-china fishery association.

japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa met pao kuang-tsung and yang chen-ya yesterday.

the chinese fishery delegation came to tokyo on february 25 to negotiate a fishery agreement between china and japan.

Leading Member of Buddhist Association of China Fetes Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

chao pu-chu, leading member of the buddhist association of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of daien matsumoto, director-general of the kitahososhu sect of japan and secretary-general of the buddhist association for japan-china friendship, and his party. they arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit as representatives of the japanese friendly personage ryokei onishi.

present on the occasion were members of daien matsumoto's party shinko onishi, son of ryokei onishi, and goichi kakimoto.

also present were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and leading members of organizations concerned hsiao hsien-fa and wu chung-chao.

as guests of the buddhist association of china, the japanese friends will leave shortly for a tour of sian, nanking and shanghai before going home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation Visits Northeast China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the korean "rodong sinmun" delegation led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper, returned to peking by air yesterday after visiting changchun, kirin, taching and harbin in northeast china from april 10 to 13 in the company of chen chun, a leading member of the "people's daily".

the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by leading members of the local party organizations, government departments and press circles and local people. the visitors also had cordial and friendly conversations with former chinese people's volunteers. chinese and korean comrades-in-arms chatted about the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two parties and peoples of china and korea.

wang huai-hsiang, first secretary of the chinese communist party kirin provincial committee; kung yu-jan, first secretary of the kirin municipal party committee; liu kuang-tao, second secretary of the heilungkiang provincial party committee, and chang yun-ching, deputy secretary of the taching party committee, gave banquets on separate occasions to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

the delegation arrived in taching oilfield on the evening of april 11 to visit this petroleum industry base in northeast china. vice-chairman sun ching-tao of the taching revolutionary committee and others warmly greeted the korean comrades-in-arms at the railway station on behalf of the workers and staff of the oilfield.

in the course of the visit, the delegation had discussions with responsible members of the oilfield and representatives of the workers' family members who gave the korean comrades-in-arms an account of how the taching workers and staff had displayed the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift in building the motherland and how they had integrated industry with agriculture and town with countryside.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all comrades on the korean "rodong sinmun" delegation led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper.

delegation members present on the occasion were: chong gyong tak, chang chon jin, choe gil mong, kang mun gap and o gyong sok. hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; and om tae ryong and kim jin son, peking-based correspondents of the "rodong sinmun", were also present.

present at the meeting were leading members of the "people's daily", the hsinhua news agency and the central broadcasting administration lu ying, chu mu-chih, teng kang and chen chun.

President Kim Il Sung to Pay Official Visit to China at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation at Invitation of CPC Central Committee and Chinese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, will soon pay an official visit to the people's republic of china at the head of a party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Guests Leave for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

the luxembourg friendly personages' delegation led by adolphe franck, president of the luxembourg-people's china friendship association, left peking for home yesterday at the end of its friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Businessman Leaves Peking on Further Tour of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

c.b. stanworth, general manager of the new zealand import and export corporation, left here by air today on a tour of shanghai and kwangchow before returning home.

stanworth arrived in peking on april 5 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. he had contacts and business consultations here with relevant chinese import and export corporations and was guest at a banquet given by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host council.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Soviet Revisionists' Predicament Fully Revealed

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries a signed article entitled "predicament fully revealed," exposing the soviet revisionist leading clique's reliance on western credits to tide it over economic difficulties and increase its military strength. excerpts from the article read:

soon after the mission to italy of the soviet vice-minister of foreign trade to "ask for loans", brezhnev personally asked britain for help. subsequently

he obtained a loan of 1,000 million pounds sterling (approximately 2,300 million u.s. dollars). arrangements have been made for a loan of some 9,000 million u.s. dollars from west europe and japan to finance the next soviet five-year plan. not long before the soviet revisionists' request for credits, both the revisionist leadership and the newspapers played up what was alleged to be a steady and fast development of the soviet economy. but now, the need to go hat in hand and beg for credits fully reveals their predicament.

why has this self-styled "developed socialist" country degenerated to this state of affairs? the soviet revisionist ruling clique has an aversion to talking about it. they naturally do not admit that they are the ones responsible for the inextricable economic difficulties in the soviet union nor that it results from their conversion of the world's first socialist country into social-imperialism. however, facts are facts.

brezhnev once said: "so far as our budget and national economy are concerned, the expenditure for troops and arms are a very big burden." this is a confession of the important reason the soviet union is up to its ears in debt today. the militarisation of the soviet national economy on an unprecedented scale has augmented the imbalance in the soviet national economy and led to stagnant industrial and agricultural production, capital shortage and technical backwardness. this has driven the soviet revisionists to seek credits from all possible sources. as a matter of fact, their search for long-term credits from the west began in the mid-sixties. in recent years there has been a big increase in these credits. preliminary figures for the period 1964 to the present show that the soviet revisionists have borrowed from western countries a total of 16,300 million u.s. dollars, 77 per cent of which are loans arranged after 1971. it is no wonder that the western press describes brezhnev as an "economic pauper decked out as a military colossus."

in exposing the old tsars, lenin pointed out: "without foreign loans russian autocracy would not be able to survive." as a military feudal imperialist power from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, tsarist russia was expansionist by nature. although its foreign debts totalled 4,000 million rubles, it pressed ahead with militarisation to enable it to act the gendarme to police europe. although the soviet revisionist new tsars today are inwardly weak, their ambition knows no bounds. they also pin their hopes on western credits to extricate them from their economic predicament and to increase their economic and military might in the contention for world hegemony.

the soviet revisionists' use of credits to speed up their arms expansion and war preparations, and their intensified economic infiltration of and military expansion in west europe under the guise of "economic cooperation" have aroused widespread suspicion. in a recent editorial, the british paper "daily express" warns that "the russians are more interested in getting credits from the west than they are in trade." it draws attention to "some of russia's political ambitions in the west". the west german paper "die welt" also cautioned that for west european nations to support the soviet union's military expansion with credits at a reduced rate of interest meant that "we are ourselves sawing off the branches of the tree on which we are sitting." these west european views provide much food for thought.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

a six-member swiss medical delegation led by ulrich frey, director of the federal service of public health of the swiss confederation, arrived here by air this evening.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chien hsin-chung, chinese vice-minister of public health, and others.

present were albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, and his wife.

Swiss Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

the swiss goodwill delegation led by armin baltensweiler, general manager of the swissair transport company, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were director-general ma jen-hui and deputy director-general shen tu of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.) and leading members

of departments concerned, including liang shang-yuan, cheng chih-ping and liu ming.

also present were swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and his wife, and roger pasquier, representative of the swissair transport company in china.

willy ritschard, leader of the delegation, who is member of the swiss federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power, left china earlier on april 11. the other swiss friends toured shanghai and hangchow and returned to peking today.

chinese minister of communications yeh fei met delegation leader willy ritschard and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met ernesto thalmann, member of the delegation and secretary-general of the political department of switzerland, when the delegation was in peking. the delegation also visited the capital iron and steel company and toured places of scenic beauty and historical interest.

Peking Banquet for Swiss Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and feted henri schmitt, member of the swiss national council and member of the geneva cantonal government, and his wife here this evening. they had a friendly talk.

mr. and mrs. schmitt have come to china for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they will tour other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Education Meets and Fetes Tanzanian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

li chi, leading member of the ministry of education, met with two senior officials of the tanzania examination council c.h. mannig and d.m. ndabi at noon today and gave a luncheon for them. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura.

the tanzanian friends arrived in peking this morning.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves for Trinidad and Tobago

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

yang mai, charge d'affaires a.i. of the people's republic of china to trinidad and tobago, left peking for his post by air today.

CHINA AND UN

Exploration, Exploitation of International Seabed Resources Discussed at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 14, 1975)

the proposal on "basic conditions of exploration and exploitation of international seabed resources" was discussed today at an informal meeting of the first committee of the third session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea. the proposal was put forward by the chairman of the committee after consultations with some delegations.

discussions on the exploitation of seabed resources in international waters in the past showed that representatives of many third world countries held that seabed resources in international waters are the common legacy of mankind and not the private property of some powers or monopoly enterprises. they advocated that the future international organization for the exploitation of these resources should possess extensive authority. it will have the power to control and supervise the exploitation of seabed resources in international waters and should give priority to the developing countries in choosing applicants for such exploration and exploitation.

it is noted, however, that in the proposal submitted to the first committee for discussion, the basic position expounded in the proposal of the group of 77 on many important questions of principle is emasculated and many recommendations of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are inserted.

the peruvian representative pointed out that in many important aspects the proposal does not reflect the basic position of the proposal of the group of 77. he emphasized that the future international bureau of administration should have ownership over international waters and their seabed resources. prior to exploitation, these resources are not subject to alienation or sale.

chinese representative wang chung-li pointed out that on the question of exploitation of the international sea-bed resources, there are fundamental differences between the numerous developing countries and the superpowers. the establishment of a regime of exploitation of international sea-bed resources, he said, is an important question of breaking the old marine regime based on the so-called "freedom of the seas" and setting up a new marine regime as well as a new international economic order. it should definitely not meet the unjustifiable demands of the superpowers and a small number of monopoly enterprises, but must conform to the interests of the great majority of countries and the people of the world. he pointed out that the superpowers are trying to push hegemonism by relying on their economic and technological strength so as to grab the resources of the international sea-bed. at a time when the vast majority of countries are still lacking knowledge and experience in the exploitation of sea-bed resources, they impose on others a whole set of regulations which are advantageous to them in their efforts to appropriate and plunder the international sea-bed resources. the resolution submitted by the group of 77 nations should serve as the basis of discussion in formulating basic provisions governing the exploitation of international sea-bed resources, he said.

the soviet representative asserted at the meeting that this document was helpful in pushing the discussion forward and said that the soviet delegation agreed to discuss it.

speaking many times at the meeting, the u.s. representative insisted that the future bureau of administration will not be an "owner", but a "trustee" of sea-bed resources, and tried to delete the "non-alienation" clause proposed by the group of 77 nations. he also demanded that before the formulation of the new ocean law, a provisional or temporary structure and rules be created to facilitate exploration and exploitation of sea-bed resources.

the performance of the two superpowers at the meeting fully disclosed their ambitions to contend and appropriate international sea-bed resources. their actions have aroused dissatisfaction among more and more third world countries.

CHINA AND US

American Schistosomiasis Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

the american schistosomiasis delegation led by professor ernest bueding wound up its visit in peking and left here by air today to tour shanghai and other places before leaving for home.

during their stay in peking, the american guests visited hospitals, a research institute, a rural people's commune, a factory, and toured places of historical interest.

secretary-general of the chinese medical association liu hsueh-wen met and feted all members of the delegation on april 10.

American Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

an 8-member american medical delegation with professor tsung o. cheng as the leader and associate professor william d. davidson as the deputy leader, left here by air today for south china before leaving for home.

the american guests arrived in peking on april 7. they made visits and had academic discussions with chinese organizations concerned here over the past few days.

secretary-general liu hsueh-wen of the chinese medical association met and feted the delegation on april 9.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets DRVN Ambassador and RSVN Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1975)

chinese vice-premier of the state council chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

present on the occasion were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, nguyen phuong vu, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy, and tran huu nghia, third secretary of the r.s.v.n. embassy, in peking.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and Her Party Leave for Home Via Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1975)

nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party left here for home this morning. they arrived in peking by air on april 13 for a stop-over on their way home after concluding a visit to africa.

upon their arrival and departure, foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party were greeted and seen off at the airport by wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy here.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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FAMILY PLANNING

Do A Good Job in Family Planning and Liberate the Labor Force of Women

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, marked results have been attained in the work of family planning in Nankung county in Hopei. The labor force of the broad masses of women in the countryside has been further liberated. Like the male comrades, they fight with vigor and vitality on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements.

Because late marriage and family planning were not properly carried out in the past, many women in the prime of life in this county were bogged down by their children and household chores and could not insist on participating in political activities and collective productive labor. After the implementation of family planning, many women have been liberated from the shackles of their children and household chores and energetically participated in the three great revolutionary movements. At present, nearly three thousand women have shouldered leadership work in the counties, communes, production brigades and production teams and there are 2,260 teams of "iron girls" and "red sisters," more than 900 women machine operators and women drivers and more than 500 women barefoot doctors in the whole country. The attendance rate of the woman labor force has been raised from the 60 percent in the past to 93 percent. They have played a tremendous role in developing socialist collective economy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the implementation of family planning, the women in Nankung county has more time for studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and for participating in the various political activities, and have thus raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution. Ts'ui Shuang-mei, a woman commune member of production team No. 8

of the Tungchieh production brigade of the Ch'engkuanchen commune is 30 years old this year. She has given birth to three children in the six years after her marriage. She had earnest wishes for progress but bogged down by children and household chores, she did not have time to participate in political activities and study. In 1970, in enthusiastic response to the Party's call, she adopted birth control measures and energetically participated in study at the political evening school and in various political activities. Over the past few years, she has studied Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and read most of the articles in the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung, written more than 200 articles on his ideas obtained from study and strengthened her consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In 1973, she was elected by the commune members as the leader of the production team and in October last year, she gloriously joined the Communist Party of China.

In the Liulimiao production brigade in the Wangtaochai commune, only 20 percent of the women could participate in study at the political evening school in the past. After the implementation of family planning, 95 percent of the women have participated in study. The women of this production brigade have also organized propaganda teams and made use of all forms of literature and art to energetically publicize the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius to the masses. Among the more than 9,800 backbone theorists in the whole county, more than 4,600 are women.

The implementation of family planning has also raised the health standards of the women in Nankung county and enabled them to energetically and vigorously participate in productive labor. Ch'i Hsiu-min, a woman commune member of Peichieh production brigade in Ch'engkuanchen commune, has given birth to four children in the six years after her marriage. Because she had given birth to too many children within a short period of time, she suffered from anaemia and heart ailment and had not participated in collective productive labor for five years, thus bringing economic difficulties to the family. At the beginning of 1972, she adopted birth control measures. She has since gradually restored her health and become the pig-keeper of the production team. Over the past two years and more, she has never been absent from work all year round and has attained results in developing the collective economy as well as improved the economic conditions of the family. There are more than 70 women like Ch'i Hsiu-min in the Peichieh production brigade and after the implementation of family planning, they have gradually restored their health, joined the "red sisters" team and on the whole work about 300 days in the year.

After the implementation of family planning in Nankung county, what is more important is that the spiritual outlook of the women has undergone profound transformation. In the past, under the influence of the fallacies that "men are superior to women" and "women are useless," many women have an inferiority complex. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses have energetically participated in revolutionary mass criticism and come to understand that Lin Piao had publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, discriminated against and disparaged the role of women and confined women to the small circle of the family in a vain attempt to turn women into docile tools

interested neither in politics nor in the major events of the country so as to attain their criminal aim of restoring capitalism. Having raised their understanding, the broad masses of women ruthlessly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and are resolved to liberate themselves from the old traditional concepts, embrace the idea that "times have changed, and today men and women are equal," consciously practice late marriages and family planning and make up their minds to bring into full play the role of "half the universe" in the three great revolutionary movements.

In order to contribute their strength toward vigorously practicing socialist agriculture, they have energetically participated in activities for technical reforms. Among the more than 1,700 agricultural technicians in the whole country, 1,240 are women. The whole county has also set up 432 "March 8 scientific experimental groups." In the "March 8 agricultural experiment farm," 36 women are responsible for 260 mow of cultivated land and have, in the past few years, bred a great number of superior strains of wheat, sorghum, cotton and other farm crops for the fields and obtained much advanced experience in scientific farming. In the "March 8 pig farm" of this production brigade, ten pig-keepers feed and raise more than 70 superior boars and sows and in last year alone, have provided the households of commune members with more than 300 piglets and gathered and stored more than 10,000 carts of manure. The per-mow grain yield in this production brigade amounted to 320 catties in 1972, 602 catties in 1973 and 811 catties in 1974. The masses of commune members said, "Our production brigade has made big strides for successive years, and the women have rendered much distinguished service."

Because the broad masses of women have energetically thrown themselves into the battle for changing the conditions for agricultural production, they have accelerated the pace of capital construction for farmland irrigation in Nankung county and given impetus to the vigorous development of the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture." In 1973 and 1974, 2,292 wells were sunk in toto in the whole county, equivalent to 1.3 times the total number of wells sunk by the whole county in the past seven years. In the winter of 1974, the great majority of young men in the county had gone to Linhsi county to participate in the Haiho Construction Project, and the task of digging ditches in the whole county was mainly shouldered by women. Within the army of more than 70,000 diggers of ditches, there were more than 60,000 women. Fearing neither hardships nor fatigue, they worked arduously for 50 days together with the men and had shifted 3,670,000 cubic meters of earth and completed the task of building 140 li of ditches ten days ahead of schedule.

At present, the women in this county are seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, and in conjunction with their personal experiences, they have further made revolutionary mass criticism,raised their understanding of the question of practicing late marriages and family planning, and are resolved to perform this task even better.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Criticism of Old Ideas Is Good for Family Planning

by

Chiang Yü-chen (江玉珍), poor-peasant commune member of the Chenliao production brigade, Chiehyang county, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

Our production brigade started family planning in 1966. At that time I already had three boys and had always wanted a girl.

The Party branch of the production brigade guided me to contrast the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. In the old society, my mother had given birth to seven children, four boys and three girls. In 1943, there was famine in Teuchew (Chaochou) and Swatow. My father and my youngest brother died of starvation, my eldest brother fled to Southeast Asia and my second elder brother and sister were sold one after the other. In the whole family of nine people, only my mother, my eldest sister, my third elder brother and I were left. My third elder brother tended cattle for the landlord and the three of us, including my mother, went to Fukien to make a living. Later, pressed for a livelihood, I was sold and brought up in the family of my husband. After liberation, under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, we have again returned to our hometown.

Through contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness, I have come to realize that the ideas that "a family can blossom only with both sons and daughters" and "with many sons and grandsons, the hall is full of happiness" are the world outlook of the landlord and bourgeois classes of old traditional concepts. We poor and lower-middle peasants basically should not listen to their stuff. Therefore, I have stronger confidence in practicing family planning.

The practice of family planning has brought tremendous advantages to my family. In the past, my husband was sick and could not participate in collective productive labor, and because my children were small, I had no way to leave the house. Consequently, we spent more than our income every year. Despite the many-sided care extended us by the Party branch of the production brigade, our family economy was still relatively difficult. After practicing family planning, as my children gradually grew up, I had more energy for participating in the three great revolutionary movements. My husband has also restored his health under the solicitude of the Party. At present, out of our family of five, my husband is a member of the forest farm of the production brigade. Upon graduation from senior high school, my eldest son has returned to his native village to participate in agricultural labor. My second and third children are both studying in school. I am the midwife of the production brigade and have also been elected by the masses a member of the family planning leadership group of the

production brigade. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade, besides doing a good job in child delivery, I have also strived to make family planning work yield better results.

* * *

Family Planning Has Brought Advantages to the Revolution and Production

by

the Party branch of production brigade No. 6 of the Fenghsi commune, Jutung county, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1975)

We understand through practice that the proper grasping of family planning work has the following advantages:

1. With the broad masses of women alleviated of their burden by children, they can concentrate their energy on participating in the three great revolutionary movements, and studying politics and culture. Chang Yü-fang, a poor-peasant woman commune member of production team No. 2, was once the woman team leader. Later, she gave birth to three children in succession and was busy all day long with household chores and could not constantly participate in political activities and productive labor. She had no time for study and was frequently absent from militia training. She even resigned from the post of woman team leader. After the practice of family planning, she made arrangements for household chores and energetically participated in political activities and collective productive labor. In 1972, the masses once again elected her the woman team leader. She plays an energetic part in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and is outstanding in manual labor.

Production team No. 2 is a team with few people but plenty of land. There are only 20 men but 34 women capable of fulfilling the quota of work. Before the development of family planning work, there were twelve pregnant or lying-in women in this production team every year. The lying-in women needed people to take care of them and because the attendance rate for labor was insufficient, agricultural production was affected. After the development of family planning work, the number of lying-in women every year has been reduced to one or two. The women energetically and vigorously throw themselves into the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and take up all kinds of agricultural work. At the onset of winter, the men workers participate in building large-scale water conservancy projects and the women participate in land levelling. Over the past three years, they have levelled more than 30 mow of land and extended arable land by more than 10 mow. They have also converted part of the upland fields into paddy fields, thus insuring bumper harvests for 95 percent of the arable land in times of drought or flood in this team.

2. The health of women and children has been safeguarded. Before the development of family planning work, the health of Wang Mei-ying, a poor-peasant woman commune member of production team No. 5, was affected because she had no birth control plans. After the practice of family planning, burdened by less household chores and children, she

has gradually grown strong and healthy, and is able to work more than 300 days every year. She tells everybody the advantages of family planning. After family planning has been carried out properly, children can be nursed even better. Since 1971, the production brigade has run rural nurseries from point to area, thus enabling all children to go to nurseries.

3. With the people's revolutionary spirit aroused, this helps gradually implement the great call for "changing the eixsting habits and customs and transforming the country." Our production brigade is in the course of gradually shattering the old concepts such as "with many children and grandchildren, there are more blessings and longevity" left behind from the old society and setting up the new social practice.

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BOURGEOIS RIGHTS

On the Right Attitude of a Communist to Bourgeois Rights

by

Fu Hsiao (傅 曉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 19, 1975)

As socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society, it is in every respect still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society. Bourgeois right is such a kind of birthmark.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production in our country, bourgeois right has been abolished in the aspect of ownership. However, in the aspects of distribution and exchange, there are still bourgeois rights and "'bourgeois rights' continue to prevail as long as products are distributed 'according to the amount of labor performed'." As communists, how should we deal with this kind of bourgeois rights? We must know that under the conditions of socialism, distribution according to the amount of labor performed still bears a certain historical function. However, we can never forget that communists are the advanced elements of the proletariat fighting for communism. This kind of bourgeois right is of course not a communist thing. Therefore, it must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat and protracted efforts must be made to create conditions for its ultimate abolition.

What kind of attitude should be adopted toward the bourgeois rights? Should they be restricted or extended? This is a question of the line and is a major question bearing on whether to practice Marxism or revisionism. Chairman Mao has formulated for our Party the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He has also adopted a series of revolutionary measures for opposing and boycotting capitalism and developing socialism. For example, to uphold the socialist revolution on the political, economic and ideological and cultural fronts, to call on the educated youths to go up the mountains and down to the countryside, to send the cadres to the lower level to do manual work, to take the "May 7" road and to build up and strengthen the participation of the workers, peasants and soldiers the ranks of Marxist theorists contingent are all for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, for narrowing down the disparities between the workers and the peasants, between town and country, and between manual and mental workers step by step, and for the restriction of the bourgeois rights. In order to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemies fundamentally deny that the dictatorship of the proletariat should impose the necessary restriction on that part of bourgeois rights that still exist. They invariably wildly defend and extend the bourgeois right and make use of it to attack the Party and the proletariat.

The revisionist chieftains within the Party, ranging from Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i to Lin Piao, all took this course without exception. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique maliciously vifilied and smothered the socialist new things, advocated what he called "enticement with office, emolument and favor," and vainly attempted to make use of bourgeois rights to lure people into taking the capitalist road to serve his counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restoration of capitalism. The history and reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle tell us that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the imposition of the necessary restriction on the bourgeois right conforms to the demand for the forward development of socialism and reflects the fundamental interests of the proletariat. On the contrary, the extension of bourgeois rights means regression to the old society and benefits only the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes.

Where there are bourgeois rights in society, there are also bound to be the ideas of bourgeois rights. A communist must constantly do away with the concept of bourgeois right, but cannot look upon labor as merely a means to make a living, much less inflate the concept of bourgeois right. Let us review how the teachers of revolution taught us to carry out work with the communist spirit. Lenin praised the communist subbotnik as "the great beginning" because it carried with it the communist factors. Chairman Mao has all along advocated a communist spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of oneself" that "completely," "thoroughly" "serve the people," and has named Norman Bethune, Ch'ang Szu-te and Lei Feng as examples for us to learn from. According to Chairman Mao's teachings, the Party Constitution has especially stipulated that "to work for the interests for China and the majority of people of the world" is an important principle we communists "must comply with." This communist spirit is an important guarantee for us to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhere to the socialist road, and is also an important condition for ushering socialism into a higher stage of communism. The revolutionary spirit of surmounting all difficulties and bravely going ahead without looking back and the heroic spirit for the transformation of China like the old man who removed the mountains as demonstrated by those represented by the workers of Tach'ing and the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai are the requisites of every communist, and could also be achieved given effort.

Marx and Engels long profoundly pointed out that "the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." In the course of realizing the historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must constantly transform our world outlook with the communist spirit, constantly abolish the concept of bourgeois right and make the most radical rupture with the old traditional ideas. If we see only the inevitability of the existence of bourgeois right in socialist society, but fail to see the necessity of restricting the bourgeois rights under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and do not resolutely abolish the concept of bourgeois right, then we would not be able to carry out consciously the struggle to oppose and guard against revisionism and could be defeated when attacked by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. One of the important factors for the emergence of bourgeois style of life amongst the working

class, the Party members and the personnel of state organs is that they do not pay attention to the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and do not seriously transform their world outlook, but allow themselves to be dominated by the idea of bourgeois right and even go after bourgeois rights. As a result, the bourgeoisie is able to drive a wedge here and turn them into prisoners. Some people are poisoned by such revisionist trash as "profit in command" and "material incentives," while some are low in fighting spirit, are concerned for personal position and gain, long for pleasure and seek special treatment. This will make them take the sinister road to capitalism and lead to degeneration. This is a lesson that deserves to be seriously taken to mind.

In short, the historical period of socialism is "the period of struggle between capitalism on the decline and communism in the ascendant. As communists, we must soberly make out the direction of historical progress, and clearly know the great historical task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must follow the basic line of the Party, and uphold continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through waging protracted, persistent, and arduous struggles generation after generation, we will be able to wipe out fundamentally the traces left over by the old society including the bourgeois right, "create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise," and realize communism with "from each according to his ability and to each according to his need" written on the banner of society. This is the noble idea the communists must fight for all their life and is also the right attitude toward continued revolution.

* * *

SHIPBUILDING

Study Well Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thought and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a discussion of our experience in using Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to fight the battle for setting the shipbuilding indurtry on its own feet

by

the workers' theory study group of the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 15, 1975)

In former days, the Hutung Shipyard was a "shipyard" operated by foreign capitalists and capable of only carrying out minor repairs. In 1952, our state took over this junk yard fitted with obsolete machinery and wornout equipment. The socialist system opened up a broad road for the development of socialist productive forces and the great proletarian cultural revolution provided an even stronger impetus to the development of the shipbuilding industry. Speaking in terms of output volume and value in 1974 compared with 1965, the Hutung Shipyard of today is more than three times greater than the Hutung Shipyard at that time. What deserves mentioning in particular is the fact that before the great cultural revolution our shipyard had never built a 10,000-ton class vessel. Since the great cultural revolution, we have not only built eight 10,000-ton class vessels completely equipped with Chinese-made machinery, instruments and equipment, but also built five sets of 12,000 h.p. low-revolution marine diesel engines.

The reason our shipyard has been able to fight the battle for setting the shipbuilding industry on its own feet is that that broad masses of workers have seriously studied and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, persevered in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and correctly handled the relations between politics and production as well as the contradiction in various links of production.

Grasp the Principal Aspect of the Principal Contradiction and Implement the Proletarian Revolutionary Line

Like other production departments, on the question of running the socialist enterprise well, our shipyard must first solve the question of the relations between politics and production.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. The principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction. The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position." The study of this principle of Marxist philosophy makes us understand that in this contradiction between politics and

production, politics is the principal aspect of the contradiction that occupies the leading and dominant position and determines the orientation and nature of production in our shipyard. Politics is the commander and the revolution is the locomotive. Chairman Mao also teaches us, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Therefore, the placing of politics in command of production essentially means the placing of the line in command of production. The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides whether production will continue to move forward or stand still and regress. The workers and cadres of our shipyard have come to understand deeply that whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is firmly implemented, bigger and better ships of higher quality could be built. Conversely, whenever interfered by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, production would be seriously sabotaged and would even run the danger of taking the evil road toward capitalism.

In 1970, the workers of the No. 22 squad of the forging workshop of our shipyard wrote a revolutionary big-character poster to attack fiercely the theory of "only productive forces count" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. This not only encouraged our shipyard to fight the battle for setting the shipbuilding industry on its own feet, but also sounded the war drums for the battle to set the shipbuilding system in Shanghai on its own feet. Through study and criticism, the broad masses of cadres and workers of the shipyard further raised their awareness of line struggle, understood even more clearly the relations between politics and production and quickly whipped up a surging tide in "grasping the revolution, promoting production" throughout the shipyard.

Another manifestation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao in shipbuilding production is to worship things foreign and fawn on foreigners. This has seriously hampered and sabotaged the development of the shipbuilding industry in China. Liu Shao-ch'i openly advocated that "it is better to buy ships than to build them and it is still better to charter ships than to buy them." Lin Piao was a traitor more obsessed with the worship of things foreign and obsequiousness to foreigners. They vainly attempted to make use of this revisionist line in worshipping things foreign and fawning on foreigners to strangulate the shipbuilding industry in China. Since the founding of the people's republic, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our shipbuilding workers have, by maintaining the philosophy of struggle, again and again criticized this revisionist line. Such mass criticism has on each occasion made the shipbuilding industry take another big step forward.

Take the criticism of "buying of patent rights" on three occasions and the building of giant engines on the basis of self-reliance by the diesel engine workshop of our shipyard for example. During the great leap forward of 1958, the workers first criticized the "buying of patent rights" and pointed out that "reliance on foreign crutches will not get us to communism." Rising in greater vigor, they built the first set of 8,820 h.p. heavy-type low-revolution diesel engine in China. However, due to interference from the revisionist line, this set of diesel engine was not further developed but was, on the contrary, strangled. During the great proletarian cultural

revolution, the workers criticized for the second time the "buying of patent rights" and smashed all kinds of attacks and slanders directed toward the Chinese-made diesel engine. Because of this, the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" penetrated deeper into people's hearts. With their determination in taking their own road in industrial development becoming firmer, they set a faster pace, showed greater drive and finally built an even bigger set of 12,000 h.p. diesel engine. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, by maintaining close contacts with the reality of the two-line struggle in the shipbuilding industry, the ranks of theorists in this workshop studied historical experience of the struggle between the Confucianism and the Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, and saw more clearly the class origin, ideological origin and historical origin of the line to worship things foreign and fawn on foreigners and its reactionary essence. By mobilizing the workers to criticize the "buying of patent rights" for the third time and criticize the mentality to worship things foreign and fawn on foreigners, they further improved the quality of the 12,000 h.p. diesel engine and made its principal technical performance attain the foreign advanced standard. After examination by the state, it was commissioned for mass production. It took only 16 years to enable our machine-building industry which could only build 2,000 h.p. diesel engines to build 12,000 h.p. diesel engines of an advanced level. This rate of development is also rarely seen in the world.

From practice we have realized that "only if the ideological and political line is correct could production go all out." In order to fight well the battle to set the shipbuilding industry on its own feet, the most important thing is to grasp the principal contradiction, grasp the principal aspect of the principal contradiction, handle correctly the relations between politics and production and grasp firmly such a key link as the line, before spirit can be transformed into a powerful material force and more and better Chinese-built ships can sail to distant continent and oceans.

Grasp the Principal Contradiction in the Link of Production and Concentrate a Superior Force To Fight a Battle of Annihilation

In order to run a socialist enterprise well, it is necessary to handle correctly the relations between politics and production, for this is the most fundamental rule for the development of production. However, as far as the process of construction in shipbuilding is concerned, since there are many contradictions in the various links of production, there must also be a principal contradiction among them. In order to solve the principal contradiction in the different links of production, our understanding is that only by concentrating a superior force to fight a "battle of annihilation" could we solve the principal contradiction in the links of production.

First, it is necessary to find out the workshop in which the principal contradiction in the links of production in shipbuilding is located. After the cadres of the shipyard at various levels went into the midst of the masses to take part in productive labor, they conducted repeated investigations and studies, and discovered that the principal contradiction of the

whole shipyard in production lay in the hull workshop. The hull workshop is responsible for building the hull of the vessel, the first process of work in the shipyard. If the hull is not completed, there is no way to install the main and auxiliary engines and the pipeline, and the carpenters, electricians and painters also can only watch the battle from the sideline. Therefore the Party committee of the shipyard decided to grasp this principal contradiction in production. Each time a 10,000-class vessel was on the shipway, manpower and material resources would be concentrated to make an assault on the hull. The cadres organized "May 7" combat teams, and the various workshops also transferred part of their workers to form shock troops. Several leading and responsible comrades of the Party committee also personally appeared on the scene and joined the others both in cold winter and hot summer, and persisted in working on a large scale and at a fast rate both day and night. The facts showed that the emphasis on solving problems of production in the hull workshop played a tremendous role in giving impetus to production in other workshops. In 1974, the Party committee of the shipyard had on three occasions organized the concentration of a superior force for a major battle, and in the first half of the year, eighteen 1,000-ton tankers had been launched. There had also been launched two 10,000-ton class passenger-cargo ships in the third quarter and three 25,000-ton class freighters in the fourth quarter. With each wave of enthusiasm for production rising higher than the previous one, a total of 40 vessels of all sizes were launched in the whole year.

Viewed from the framework of the whole shipyard, the principal contradiction in production lies in the hull workshop, but viewed from the framework of the hull workshop, the contradiction of whether or not a vessel can be launched on schedule is prominently exhibited in the electric welding section. Particularly in the construction of large vessels, due to the thickness and the seams of the steel plates, the amount of electrical welding work is increased many fold. Whenever the task of electrical welding is heavy, the contradiction between the amount of electrical welding work and the labor force would appear to be rather prominent. If this contradiction in the electrical welding section is not solved, the other types of work will be affected. Electrical welding is also a line of work with a stronger demand for technique, and there is concrete difficulty in solving the question of manpower in the electrical welding section within a short period of time. Under this situation, the electrical welding section calls not for an increase of labor power, but for guiding the masses to study and apply Chairman Mao's military dialectics and solve the contradiction by concentrating a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation.

Naturally, the principal contradiction would not be immutable. After the solution of a principal contradiction, other contradictions which formerly occupied a secondary position will rise to become the principal contradiction. At this time, it will again be necessary to concentrate a force to fight a "battle of annihilation" and solve the new principal contradiction in production. It is precisely in this way that in the course of constantly overcoming contradictions, we have pushed the forward development of the shipbuilding industry.

Establish the Viewpoint of the Whole with the Front and the Rear Working in Concert

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The situation as a whole cannot be detached from its parts and become independent of them, for it is made up of all its parts." "The part is subordinate to the whole." In order to grasp well this principal contradiction between politics and production and also the principal contradictions in various links of production, we have also paid attention to the correct handling of the contradiction between the whole and the part.

Our shipyard is made up of various offices and workshops. In terms of functions they can mainly be divided into the workshop at the front and the rear service departments, and the workshops can also be divided into the production workshops and the auxiliary workshops. Speaking in terms of the shipyard as a whole, they are the parts. Without these parts there cannot be the whole. We must make a success of work in these parts before we could make a success of work as a whole. The workshops at the front and the rear-service departments, the production workshops and the auxiliary workshops are spoken of in a relative sense and are not absolutely unchangeable. Under ordinary circumstances, a certain division of labor between them is necessary. However, under the influence of the revisionist line before the great cultural revolution, the workshops at the front and the rear-service departments, the production workshops and the auxiliary workshops, were all "separated from one another like the borns of the brown ox and the water buffalo," and frequently, "when the forward area is engaged in battle, the rear area just looks on" and the division of labor led to a "divided family." Since the great cultural revolution, this condition of "partitioning by trades is like separation by mountains" has been overcome, and with the "spirit of Lungchiang" vigorously developed, a new atmosphere of "there is no division of work for you, for him or for me, as the shipbuilding workers belong to one big family" has appeared.

Following the development of the shipbuilding industry, the production tasks of the hull, diesel engine and turbine workshops in our shipyard have increased, and led to the unbalanced state that some workshops are busy and others are relatively slack. Faced with this kind of situation, the shipbuilding workers who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution compete with one another for heavy loads and rush to where difficulties have appeared. The auxiliary workshops and the rear-service departments voluntarily requested permission from the leadership to take part in the battle, so as to bring about the transformation of contradiction and to change the auxiliary workshops into production workshops and the rear area into the forward area. For example, when the power workshop, which in the past was only an auxiliary workshop in charge of power transmission and the maintenance and repair of equipment for the whole shipyard, noticed that the production task in the turbine workshop was very tense, it voluntarily shouldered the task of installing the pipeline on board a 1,000-ton tanker and fulfilled the task victoriously. Again, inspired by the spirit of the power workshop, when the worker-comrades of a machine-building technical team which was all along engaged in designing diesel engines noticed that the task for the production of diesel engines was very tense, it asked of

its own accord the leadership for the task of installing a unit of 3,000 h.p. diesel engine and also fulfilled the task on schedule. The installation of a unit of diesel engine by those engaged in designing is a new thing that appeared in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and this has become a new type of relations between the designing personnel and the installation personnel.

At present, the situation in our shipyard is marked by the chain-like operations of the front and the rear, and the whole shipyard is of one mind from top to bottom. Whenever a 10,000-ton class vessel is on the shipway, the doctors would pay visits to the shipway, and the mess hall service would come to serve the shipway. Be they workshops at the front or rear-service departments, production workshops or auxiliary workshops, they are all united for the common target of fighting well the battle to set the shipbuilding industry on its own feet.

Give Play to the Subjective Dynamic Role of People and Carry Out the Work of Transforming Contradictions Well

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite." The reason our shipyard has been able to fight the battle for setting the shipbuilding industry on its own feet well is that in the process of properly grasping the principal aspect of the principal contradiction, we pay attention to discovering the contradictions of various links of production, giving play to the subjective dynamic role of people, bringing all positive socialist factors into play, fighting in unity and carrying out the work of transforming contradictions well.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." "All deeds or actions based on correct ideas are correct actions." Our shipyard has been able to concentrate a superior force to fight a "battle of annihilation," turn inferiority into superiority, correctly orient the positions of the whole and the part and change the rear into the front because, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it has taken correct actions based on correct ideas to realize the revolutionary transformation of spirit into matter. It is also precisely because the broad masses of shipbuilding workers have been able to give full play to their subjective dynamic role and solve the contradictions of the various links that the battle for setting the shipbuilding industry on its own feet has developed in magnitude.

In the past, production in our shipyard all along followed the pattern of "laxity at the beginning of the year, attack at the middle of the year and bombardment at the end of the year." This "convention" for production is obviously not in conformity with the demands set by socialist construction for us. The Party committee of the shipyard organized the cadres and masses to discuss this question. They analyzed the causes that gave rise to this kind of phenomenon, and recognized that the exercise of a firm grip at the beginning of the year was not merely for the sake of building more ships, but for the sake of competing in speed and time with

imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the shipyard, the broad masses of cadres and people further stirred up their revolutionary spirit, and broke away from "conventions" by exercising a firm, early and proper grasp at the beginning of the year, thus enabling the phenomenon of "laxity at the beginning of the year, attack at the middle of the year and bombardment at the end of the year" to be overcome and a new situation of working vigorously and swiftly throughout the year to appear. At the beginning of 1974, six squads and groups made a joint proposal for "starting the year off 'with a bang' by fulfilling the production target of January ten days ahead of schedule," and there immediately appeared throughout the shipyard a wave of enthusiasm for production and the scene that "the twelfth month of cold winter is not considered as winter, and there are signs of spring everywhere in Hutung." Compared with 1973, production for the whole year showed a 10 percent increase in both output volume and value and another victory in shipbuilding was won again.

In the process of building ships, difficulties are constantly encountered and the key to turning what is "difficult" into what is "not difficult" still lies in giving play to the subjective dynamic role of the people. In 1970, when our shipyard was building the 10,000-ton class passenger ship "Ch'angcheng," the 100-ton hoist was still under construction. The broad masses of workers knew that they could not wait, for "waiting" is a pessimistic way of thinking of the lazybones and cowards. As we are Chairman Mao's shipbuilders, we must emulate the spirit of Tach'ing and go forward when conditions are available or create such conditions if there are none. We do not negate conditions, but it is entirely possible to give play to the subjective dynamic role of people, so as to provide by transformation the specific conditions which are not available or inadequate. Based on this kind of understanding, the crane workers decided to use indigenous levers in place of the hoist. At that time, some workers felt that this method was too "indigenous" and could not solve problems. But, the old master craftsmen aptly said, "The Red regime of the proletariat has been won by means of indigenous rifles and cannons. By mean of the indigenous levers, the proletariat surely can also build large ships." Because the indigenous levers could not be used in place of the hoist to lift large sections, the crane workers divided the large sections into two or four smaller sections, and using the "indigenous" method in place of the "foreign" one. They finally lifted the hull of the "Ch'angcheng" up the shipway section by section, smoothly bonded them together and launched the vessel on schedule. What was "difficult" was thus transformed into what was "not difficult" under the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of shipbuilding workers.

The movement opposites will never end. In fighting the battle for setting the shipbuilding industry on its own feet, the moment we have solved a contradiction, a new contradiction would again appear, and only by unremittingly giving play to the subjective dynamic role of people and unremittingly carrying out well the work of transforming contradictions could we win victories in one campaign after another. Following the development of production, the number of 10,000-ton class vessels built by our shipyard keeps on increasing every year. Formerly, when small vessels were built,

the tense labor situation in carpentry work was not made manifest. Now that the building of a 10,000-ton vessel was undertaken, with the amount of carpentry work greatly increased, whether or not we could finish the carpentry work and deliver the vessel on time became an outstanding contradiction. For the sake of solving this contradiction and giving play to the subjective dynamic role of people, the worker comrades thought up the way of moving the work from outside the yard to inside the yard. The cupboards, cabinets and bunks which were formerly made and fitted aboard the vessel were first made inside the yard before they were moved outside the yard for general installation. In this way, work done outside the yard was transformed into work done inside the yard, and the contradiction which existed outside the yard was solved. However, due to the concentration of carpentry work inside the yard, the contradiction inside the yard turned acute. In order to solve the new contradiction, the worker comrades again thought up another method, and by carrying out technical innovations and using machinery in place of manual labor, they raised work efficiency by four to five times and thus solved the contradiction in production inside the yard.

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On the road of future development, the shipbuilding industry will necessarily encounter all kinds of contradictions. We must continue to study seriously the philosophical writings of Chairman Mao, study and apply more thoroughly the materialist dialectics of Marxism, unremittingly solve contradictions and struggle energetically for the victorious advance of the shipbuilding industry along the orientation of building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In his latest important instruction on the question of theory the great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." We must link up ourselves more closely with reality, study properly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao as well as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius that propagate restoration, regression and national betrayal, and further raise the awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Hence, we can handle more properly the relations between politics and production, solve more properly the contradictions appearing in the process of production, and give better play to socialist activism, move forward at a faster pace along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and win new victories in the battles to set the shipbuilding industry on its own feet.

* * *

"MAY 7" COLLEGES

Northeast China Province Has New-Type Colleges

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 17, 1975)

kirin province in northeast china now has 42 county-run "may 7" colleges that train various kinds of technical personnel for the countryside.

these colleges have courses of farm machinery, electricity, water-conservancy, animal husbandry, veterinary science and rural medicine, and also undertake to train teachers for rural areas. they enrol students from among educated young people in the countryside and members of people's communes, who return to their villages after graduation. the periods of schooling vary, ranging from three or six months to three years.

apart from full-time teachers, the colleges invite experienced people from various departments and communes or brigades to give lectures as part-time teachers. institutions of higher learning at the provincial level also give help.

graduates from the colleges may return to study again when they meet with technical problems in their work. the teaching content and various arrangements are all geared to agriculture.

the first such college in the province was set up in the front ghorlos mongolian autonomous county in 1970. with the advance of the movement to learn from the north china tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, all the 21 communes in the county set up tractor stations and agro-technical stations, and all the 182 production brigades organized animal husbandry stations and forestry teams and established a cooperative medical service. technical personnel were called for. the party committee of the county conscientiously studied chairman mao's "may 7" directive and started a college on may 7 with the aim to train technical people.

led by the county party committee, the college instituted new rules and regulations to make education serve proletarian politics and rural socialist construction better. in the past four years, it has graduated 2,300 students who have become an important force in the revolution and construction in the countryside, to the welcome of local poor and lower-middle peasants.

the successful first "may 7" college drew the attention of the provincial party committee and the provincial educational department, which spread the experience throughout the province.

generally, the chief leading cadres of the county party committees are concurrently chairmen of the revolutionary committees of the colleges. major matters of the colleges are discussed at the county party committees.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Mature in Honan's Countryside

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 16, 1975)

vast numbers of educated young people, including five million who originally came from rural areas and 360 thousand from cities and towns, are now active in the countryside of honan province. they have settled in the villages mostly in the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's teaching: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." under the guidance of rural party organizations, they have conscientiously studied revolutionary theory, fought the elements together with local peasants and made a great contribution to building new socialist villages.

among these young people, more than 3,000 have joined the communist party and 58,000 the communist youth league, and 40,000 have become tractor drivers, agro-technicians, school teachers, barefoot doctors, book-keepers, etc.

lu chung-yang, a 1957 middle school leaver, expressed the common feelings of the young people when he said: "we of the younger generation feel proud of being able to take the road indicated by chairman mao and help transform the countryside of our motherland."

lu chung-yang is now chairman of the revolutionary committee of a commune in chiahsien county. he has been elected an alternate member of the central committee

of the chinese communist party at its tenth national congress. the peasants warmly praise him for his outstanding performance in the countryside.

in the past few years more than 300 young people with education have come to settle in the kuangkuotientitayutsowei people's commune, named after this teaching of chairman mao's: "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." these young people worked alongside other commune members in sinking wells, building ditches and carrying out scientific experiments, and together they doubled the commune's per-hectare grain yield. the young people also set up night schools at which they studied politics and agricultural science with the peasants. they put up wall-newspapers, established a wire-broadcasting system and made every effort to popularize socialist culture in the villages.

fortytwo young people with education set up a farm in yifeng commune, lankao county, in 1973. led by the party branch and with the help of poor and lower-middle peasants, they learned from the revolutionary spirit of the former county party committee secretary chiao yu-lu, a nationally famous cadre who dedicated his life to the transformation of the once poor county. they worked hard for one winter-spring period to level sandy hillocks and fill up gullies, and turned 16 hectares of sandy land into fertile fields. the grain harvest in the first year came to 16 tons, more than enough for their own use.

ten thousand young people with education are working at agro-technical stations, in scientific research groups or on experimental plots. one of the research groups was started by li teh-yen, a native of hsiaochun brigade in takou commune, yenshih county. with the help of poor and lower-middle peasants, the group tried out 14 fine strains of wheat. some of these are being popularized in over 20 provinces and municipalities in china and have been offered to friendly countries.

ma cheng-feng, an educated girl working in a production team of kueilin brigade, taikang county, organized a group of ten "iron girls" in 1970. they inter-planted cotton and wheat on some five hectares of poor land, improved the soil and won good harvests of both crops for several years in a row. in 1973 they gathered a high output of 2.07 tons of ginned cotton or 4.4 tons of grain in terms of per-hectare average. encouraged by their example, members of the production team pushed up per-hectare grain output to six tons and cotton output to 1.5 tons last year. the team has changed from one that was lagging behind to one that was right in front.

wang yu-mei, an educated girl working in yencheng county, lost her right arm in an accident in 1972. this did not dampen her revolutionary will. she used a pen with her left hand and wrote 200,000 words in notes and articles criticizing lin piao and confucius, and did whatever she could for the building of the new countryside. wang yu-mei received many letters of encouragement from young people throughout the country after her good deeds were reported in the press, but she did not become conceited. as deputy secretary of the party committee of her commune, she keeps close to the masses and takes a regular part in collective productive labour, advancing on the road of continued revolution with high revolutionary enthusiasm.

HSISHA ISLANDS

A Glance at Militant Life of Civilians and Armymen on Hsisha Islands

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

our reporter recently toured china's sacred territory of hsisha islands on the south china sea. he filed back the following story about the militant life of the defenders and builders of the archipelago:

the armymen and civilians here begin their day by listening to broadcasts over the radio in the morning, whether they are on work sites, in barracks or at sea. as the islands are separated from one another at some distance and newspapers and periodicals from the mainland cannot be promptly delivered, the people take notes as they listen to the radio, and make a study of the current events afterwards.

lu ya-jen, a fighter of li nationality of the fourth company of a unit commended for his meritorious service, first class, in the hsisha battle of self-defence, studies hard chairman mao's important instruction on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. he said: "the victory in the battle of self-defence last year is a victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. we must do well in our study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to perform new meritorious services in defending and developing the hsisha islands."

liu hsi-chung, leading member of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed on the hsisha

islands, and other cadres show the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death as they combine study, military work and productive labour in support of island construction.

liu hsi-chung is noted for his role in commanding vessels that joined others in sinking an enemy battle ship. although he was not feeling well at that time, he joined in patrol duty and construction work as soon as the battle was over.

the cadres, fighters and islanders completed two construction projects in 40 days recently against the original schedule of two months despite the tropical spring heat. they worked with enthusiasm although their skin was covered by a burning and itching cake of mud and sweat.

thanks to their concerted efforts, the many new buildings now add to the splendour of the archipelago.

yunghsing island is the site of the revolutionary committee in charge of the islands on the south china sea. new buildings here include a wharf, meteorological station, hospital, supply and marketing cooperative, marine products sales and purchasing centre and sports grounds.

buildings are also springing up on shanhu, chinyin and chenhang islands where a wealth of archaeological finds were unearthed last year. among the green trees roam hordes of hens, ducks and pigs. by the sides of the many motor roads are gardens growing a variety of vegetables from all parts of the country.

traffic is busier than usual in the hsisha islands' many ports and bays this spring with an endless flow of fishing boats selling their catches to the state. the amount of marine products purchased by the sales and purchasing centre this season is double that of the same period last year.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Theoretical Study Promotes Peking's Industrial Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

workers and staff in peking's industrial, communications and capital construction enterprises are studying marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and raising their revolutionary enthusiasm and they made new achievements in production in the first quarter.

gross industrial output rose nine per cent over the same period of last year. big increases were reported for iron ore, rolled steel, coal, electricity, refined oil, mining equipment, motor vehicles, building material, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, caustic soda, synthetic rubber, petrol engine, electric motors, cotton yarn and cloth, machine-made paper, ceramics, furniture and detergents. quality was improved and consumption of raw materials reduced. the railway and road departments and the post and telecommunications units overfulfilled the tasks. the floor space completed in the first quarter was 10.8 per cent more than the same 1974 period.

after the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, study classes were started by party organizations in factories, mines and enterprises and 160,000 people are setting the theoretical pace. cadres at all levels are participating in productive labour regularly and leading the masses in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in close connection with the practice in their enterprises and in criticizing the revisionist line. this has raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are determined to encourage self-reliance, strengthen the material base of the proletarian dictatorship and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

theoretical study is promoting technical innovations. there were more than 5,000 technical innovations in the first three months of this year.

the workers are also raising efficiency. many workers in the peking motor vehicle plant accomplished in 8 hours work which usually takes 10 to 12 hours. the plant topped its production target 6 days ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

New Algerian Ambassador Presents Credentials to Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

mohamed messaoud kellou, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic and people's republic of algeria to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were counsellor dekhili ahmed and other officials of the algerian embassy in peking.

also present were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, and acting director chou chueh of the west asian and north african affairs department and deputy director fu shun-ho of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

argentine president maria estela martinez de peron on april 14 sent a telegram to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, expressing profound condolences over the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

the message reads: "on behalf of the people and government of argentina and in my own name, i express to your excellency my profound condolences over the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and beg you to convey them to his family."

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to New Zealand and Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Apr. 16, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by sun so-chang, deputy director of a department of the ministry of foreign trade left here by air today after concluding visits to new zealand and australia.

the chinese delegation arrived here on april 7 for the second session of the sino-australian joint trade committee. during its stay in australia, the delegation was received by justin obyrne, president of the senate, and frank crean, minister for overseas trade on april 15, wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

earlier, the chinese government trade delegation arrived in wellington on march 31 to attend the first meeting of the joint trade committee in accordance with the trade agreement between china and new zealand. during its stay in new zealand, the delegation was received respectively by w.w. freer, minister of trade and industry, and j.a. walding, minister of overseas trade.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Vice Premier and Other Leading Members Visit Belgian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier ku mu, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of the state planning commission li jen-chun, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting this evening visited the belgian industrial exhibition which is being held in peking.

they were accompanied by belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert, director of the belgian industrial exhibition fernand de coene and director-general at the belgian office for foreign trade w. monfils.

Chairman of Economic Commission of Belgium-China Association and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

charles roger, chairman of the economic commission of the belgium-china association, and his wife left here by air today for kwangchow to visit china's 1975 spring export commodities fair before going home.

among those seeing them off at the airport was wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

charles roger and his wife arrived in china on april 1 for a friendly visit as guests of the council. the belgian friends had visited kweilin, changsha and shaoshan before arriving in peking on april 8.

wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council, met and feted charles roger and his wife, and had a friendly talk with leading members of the economic commission of the belgium-china association headed by charles roger while they were in peking.

chairman charles roger also attended activities of the belgian industrial exhibition here.

Belgian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 16, 1975)

the belgian government economic delegation led by prince albert of the kingdom of belgium wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by train this morning.

among those seeing the distinguished belgian guests off at the railway station were vice-chairman li chien-chen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, departmental director cheng to-pin of the chinese ministry of foreign trade who accompanied prince albert to kwangchow, and director yen yi-chun of the kwangtung provincial bureau of foreign trade. deputy director of the office of the provincial foreign trade bureau wu ku-yi and others accompanied prince albert to shumchun.

the distinguished belgian guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai on april 14. that evening, vice-chairman li chien-chen gave a banquet in their honour. vice-chairman li chien-chen and prince albert proposed toasts

at the banquet to the constant development of the friendly relations between the two countries of belgium and china and the friendship between the two peoples.

vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan who is in kwangchow attended the banquet.

on april 15, prince albert and other distinguished guests visited china's 1975 spring export commodities fair and were present at the reception marking the opening of the fair and the soiree that followed.

while in kwangchow, prince albert and his party visited the kwangchow museum, made a sightseeing trip round the city, and toured the scenic paiyun hills on its outskirts.

Belgian Prime Minister Due in China on Official Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the government of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china starting april 19, 1975 at the invitation of the chinese government.

CHINA AND BOTSWANA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves for Botswana

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

kao e, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china to the republic of botswana, left peking for his post by air yesterday.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Party and State Leaders Greet
Liberation of Phnompenh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai today sent a message to head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan, most warmly congratulating them on the complete liberation of phnompenh. the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,
samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,
his excellency mr. khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia,

phnom penh is now completely liberated by the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia in their mighty offensive. people are overjoyed and inspired by the tidings of victory. on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, we extend our warmest congratulations and highest esteem to you, to the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, the heroic people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and the entire cambodian people.

five years ago, u.s. imperialism engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the traitorous lon nol clique and even brazenly sent troops into cambodia in a vain attempt to turn an independent, peaceful and neutral cambodia into its colony. defying brute force, the cambodian people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition of combating imperialism, rose up in arms and, rallying around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, fought bravely and stubbornly for five whole years and finally won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation after overcoming numerous difficulties. this great victory scored by the cambodian people through armed struggle is another eloquent proof that,

firmly following a correct road, a weak nation can certainly defeat a strong one, and a small nation can certainly defeat a big one.

the unyielding revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism displayed by the cambodian people in the long years of armed struggle have set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world and won admiration and praise from the people of all countries. the great victory of the cambodian people not only constitutes an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the indochinese peoples but is also a powerful encouragement and stimulus to the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are very close brothers. sympathizing with, encouraging and supporting each other throughout the long anti-imperialist struggle, our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship. the chinese people heartily rejoice over the victory of the cambodian people as they would their own. the fraternal cambodian people may rest assured that the chinese people will forever stand by you and march forward with you in the struggles ahead.

the liberation of phnom penh marks the beginning of a new historical stage in cambodia's struggle for national liberation. we are certain that under the banner of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the cambodian people, strengthening the great unity of the entire nation and people and carrying on their valiant struggle, will keep on winning new and greater victories. cambodia will emerge with a new visage in the east.

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chu teh
chairman of the standing
committee of the national
people's congress of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, april 17, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Great Historic Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "a great historic victory

-- warmly greeting the liberation of phnompenh". full text of the editorial reads:

with the momentum of a landslide and like a whirlwind sweeping away wisps of clouds, the cambodian patriotic people and their armed forces liberated phnompenh yesterday. as the cambodian people's armed forces marched in, the enemy fled pell-mell, and the people raised thunderous cheers. opposed by the people and deserted by their followers, the traitorous lon nol clique was totally overthrown. the liberation of phnompenh and the decisive victory of the cambodian people's just war for national salvation constitutes a brilliant page in the annals of cambodia's struggle for national liberation. with it, the revolutionary struggle of the cambodian people entered a new historical stage. this great victory is another great event of far-reaching historical significance for asia in the period after world war two. it is a great encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples the world over. with boundless joy the chinese people extend their warmest congratulations and with the deepest respect, salute the great and heroic cambodian people.

the verdict of history is merciless. when the traitorous lon nol clique staged the coup under u.s. instigation five years ago, so inordinately arrogant and unbridled were they that they thought they could swallow up the whole of cambodia at one go. at that time, u.s. imperialism disbursed large amounts of money to aid this clique, rushed arms to it and flagrantly dispatched troops to invade cambodia. the superpower which flies the banner of "socialism" tore off its disguise as a supporter of the cambodian people and staked all on the treacherous lon nol clique. but their gamble didn't come off. a mere five years elapsed and now the situation has changed radically. as the cambodian people went from victory to victory in their just war for national salvation, the traitorous lon nol clique disintegrated and finally perished in utter ignominy. superpower though it be, the united states had to close its "embassy" in phnompenh, an act which set the seal of total bankruptcy on its policy of aggression. the other superpower hastily started to sing a different tune and changed its tactics, exposing to the world the predicament of a political gambler

who has lost his all. in a word, these reactionaries over-estimated their own strength and under-estimated the might of the people, and thereby lifted a rock only to smash their own toes.

the reason why such a great change took place in the past five years in the cambodian situation is that the heroic cambodian people, rallying as one around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman, and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister, persisted in the correct line of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and people's war; they defied brutal suppression and braved sacrifices to carry on their sublime, heroic and just war for national salvation. in this five years the cambodian people advanced wave upon wave and fought valiantly. in this five years the cambodian people fought shoulder to shoulder, solidly united in battle. in this five years the cambodian people sang the song of victory and advanced in triumph.

the great victory of the cambodian people's just war of national salvation is the common victory of the united anti-imperialist cause of the people of the third world and the whole world. the achievements of the victory will be recorded indelibly in the glorious history of the national liberation struggle of all countries in the world. the victory has set a splendid example and provided new experience for the struggle of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

the experience of the cambodian people in their struggle tells us that the weak can defeat the strong and the small can defeat the big. cambodia, with a population of only a few million, dared defy the colossus of u.s. imperialism, fought it and persisted in fighting it. she has grown from weak to strong, proceeding from victory to victory, and in the end defeated the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. this is of incalculable significant. the strong and the weak, the big and the small can turn into each other under given conditions. although quite strong in appearance, imperialism is in fact not so frightening. so long as we cast away fetishes and dare to fight, it is of no consequence. revolutionary and progressive forces are usually weak comparatively at the beginning. so long as they follow a correct line, unite as one, persist in struggle and constantly increase their strength in the course of struggle, they will certainly be able to defeat powerful enemies eventually.

the experience of the cambodian people's struggle proves that if one wants to gain genuine independence and strive for complete liberation, one must build a people's armed force with combat strength and persevere

in people's war. when the imperialists have forced their way in, they can be driven out only by take up arms through relying on the people and carry out the most resolute struggle. the imperialists will never turn to well-intentioned acts of serving up on a platter independence and sovereignty to the oppressed people. only by setting up and developing the people's armed forces, giving full play to revolutionary heroism, adhering to a correct line, constantly accumulating experience, expanding to the full the might of people's war, can the revolutionary armed forces roundly defeat the counter-revolutionary armed forces. facts prove that the people's armed forces are a magical power for winning national liberation and the victory of revolution.

the experience of the cambodian people's struggle also proves that a just cause is invincible because it enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause has little support. the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia represent the interests of the cambodian people. they have domestically the broad support of the cambodian people and have won internationally the strong sympathy and support of the indochinese people, the third world people and all countries and peoples which uphold justice throughout the world. the cambodian people have friends all over the globe. events prove that those who represent justice and progress have inexhaustible strength.

in his statement of may 20, 1970, chairman mao says: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." the cambodian people's struggle has fully borne out in practice this law of history.

the cambodian people have won a historic victory. but the tasks facing them will be arduous. we are deeply convinced that the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation will continue to march forward from victory and liberate the whole country by sweeping away the remnants of the enemy. the entire cambodian people will unite more closely and advance to win new and greater victories in safeguarding national independence, healing the war wounds and building the motherland.

the chinese people and the cambodian people are brotherly comrades-in-arms, close members of one family. in the long years of revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle, profound friendship and militant solidarity have been forged between the two peoples. our friendship

is long-tested and indestructible. the chinese people will always stand firmly on the side of the cambodian people and resolutely support their just struggle. they will always be united, fight side by side and win victory together with the fraternal cambodian people.

Glorious Example; Road to Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces today liberated the capital phnompenh and accepted the surrender of the ringleaders of the phnompenh traitorous clique's army and regime. everywhere there was jubilation at the news of the victory.

the liberation of phnompenh announces the complete collapse of the traitorous lon nol clique and its regime which brought great destruction to the country and people.

the liberation of phnompenh announces also the complete defeat of the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and interference in cambodia.

the liberation of phnompenh announces as well that the cambodian people's revolutionary war for national liberation has won a decisive, historic and great victory.

the liberation of phnompenh is also a severe blow to the other superpower which, in collusion with the traitorous lon nol clique, opposes the cambodian people's struggle.

this splendid and historically significant victory scored by the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people is the outcome of the armed struggle waged by the heroic cambodian people without shrinking from facing brutal force or making sacrifices. five years ago, u.s. imperialism encouraged the traitorous lon nol clique to stage a reactionary coup and brazenly dispatched troops to invade cambodia in a vain attempt to turn the tide of its defeats in indochina. however, the cambodian people with its long tradition of heroic struggle were not frightened by rampant u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. when dark clouds hung over the city and at the critical juncture when the country and nation were in peril, the cambodian people rose and resolutely took up arms in battle. closing their ranks around the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman, and the royal government

of national union with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister, they threw themselves into the just struggle for national salvation with heroic mettle and the great determination to fight to the end, and created a magnificent poem of people's war.

in the past five years and more, the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia have held to their line of independence, self-reliance, national unity and people's war. taking an uncompromising stand of no retreat, they waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy. they foiled the enemy's plots for "negotiations" and won a succession of great victories on the political, military, economic and diplomatic fronts. the people's national liberation armed forces, born in the flames of war, learnt warfare through warfare and grew rapidly in the course of fighting. closely relying on the broad masses of the people, and giving full play to the might of people's war, they frustrated the large-scale invasion by more than a hundred thousand u.s. and saigon aggressor troops, and defeated the wanton bombing by u.s. aircraft in 35,000 sorties for nearly 200 successive days. they wiped out several hundred thousand lonnolite puppet troops equipped with the latest american weapons. as a result, the war plans worked out by the u.s. imperialists and their phnompenh lackeys were bankrupted one after another.

in the course of the war, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people established, expanded and rapidly consolidated the liberated areas, strong bases for their just national salvation struggle. in the vast liberated areas, people's political power was established at all levels. "holding a gun in one hand and a hoe in another," people in these areas mounted a spirited production drive, gradually achieving not only self-sufficiency but also a surplus in grain and were able to provide more and more men and material to support the front. on the other hand, the traitorous lon nol clique who entrenched themselves in a number of isolated cities merely eked out a meagre existence by depending on u.s. aid. since the beginning of this year, the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people began their decisive strategic engagement against the traitorous lon nol clique. with the momentum of a landslide, they razed to the ground scores of enemy posts, rapidly cut all water and land communication lines to phnompenh, took pochentong airport which was its main link, and triumphantly marched in to liberate the capital city and overthrow the traitorous lon nol clique. with their guns, they brought into being a new cambodia in which the people will be the masters.

the splendid victory of the cambodian people demonstrates that a just cause enjoys abundant support and is bound to win. in cambodia, people of all walks of life, uniting closely under the banner of the national united front, have built a very broad united front against u.s. imperialism and its phnompenh lackeys. in the enemy-controlled areas, the people, uniting closely, launched a constant and varied struggle to form the second line of attack against the traitorous lon nol clique. in the international arena, the just cause of the cambodian people has won the broadest sympathy and support of people all over the world and their country's international prestige rises daily.

the great victory of the cambodian people has set a glorious example for oppressed people and oppressed nations in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for independence and liberation. cambodia, which has a population of only several million people dared to defy the monster u.s. imperialism and dared to launch the tit-for-tat struggle against it to win their brilliant victories. this fact fully shows that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country".

countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. this is an irresistible trend of history. the great victory of the cambodian people is a great inspiration to people all over the world to win new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Landscape Painting Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1976)

the canadian landscape painting exhibition opened at the china art gallery here this afternoon under the auspices of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

all of the 69 oil paintings on display are from the collection of the national gallery of canada in ottawa. these paintings, in which artists in different regions of canada reflect in their art different backgrounds, show the love and pride that all canadians feel for their nation.

among those who attended the opening ceremony and viewed the exhibits were president of the host association chai tse-min, leading member of the ministry of culture wang man-tien, and leading members of other departments concerned and noted personages from chinese fine arts circles, including peng tse-fang, lin ping, lin lin, ku yuan and kao hung.

also present were c. john small, canadian ambassador to china, mrs. small, and other officials of the canadian embassy; andre bachand, leader of the exhibition delegation and deputy director of the board of trustee of the national museums of canada; and diplomatic envoys from various other countries in peking.

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Entertains Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and gave a banquet for the three-member delegation of the canadian landscape painting exhibition led by andre bachand, deputy director of the board of trustee of the national museums of canada.

among those present were canadian ambassador to china and mrs. c. john small and leading members of chinese organizations concerned including peng tse-fang, wu fan-wu and hsiao teh.

the delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries to attend the opening ceremony of the canadian landscape painting exhibition which was inaugurated earlier today. the guests are scheduled to tour sian, loyang and shanghai before returning home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Daisaku Ikeda and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with daisaku ikeda, president of japanese sokagakkai, his wife kaneko ikeda and all members of the third delegation to china from japanese sokagakkai led by him, with hisami yamasaki as deputy leader and minoru harada as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association and leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Give Banquet for Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening for kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, his wife and members of his party norio shirato and jonko sato.

bearing them company at the banquet were liu ching-tang, wang yeh-chiu, chao pu-chu, yang chi, sun ping-hua, hsu yin-sheng and liu hsi-lin.

chai tse-min and kenzoo nakajima joined in toasting the constant growth of the profound friendship and cultural exchange between the people of china and japan.

kenzoo nakajima and his party arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

China-Japan Friendship Association President Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife kyoko nakajima, and norio shirato and jonko sato, who are with them on their visit to china.

present on the occasion was sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Daisaku Ikeda and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with daisaku ikeda, president of the japanese sokagakkai, his wife kaneko ikeda and the third delegation to china from japanese sokagakkai led by him with vice-president hisami yamasaki as deputy leader and minoru harada as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation is to leave peking tomorrow to tour southern parts of china before going home.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Delegation of Women Activists for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the delegation of women activists for japan-china friendship led by kie saitoo and with katsue miyairi as secretary-general.

present at the meeting were vice-president of the association chang hsiang-shan and leading members of organizations concerned ou tang-liang, sun ping-hua and ching pu-chun.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, pr. 17, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association.

director-general ichizo kimura arrived in peking on april 14 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening feted deputy director-general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) hajime miyoshi and kunio sakuma and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

Delegation of Japan-China Joint Trade Committee Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

in accordance with the china-japan trade agreement, a delegation of the japan-china joint trade committee arrived in peking by air today to attend the first session of the china-japan joint trade committee.

leader of the japanese delegation is masuo takashima, director-general of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs who arrived here the day before yesterday. principal members of the delegation are makoto okayasu, director-general of the agriculture and forestry economic bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; fumitake kishida, director-general of the trade bureau of the ministry of international trade and industry; and yoshinori toda, councillor of the minister's secretariat of the ministry of finance.

the japanese delegation was greeted at the airport by hsi yeh-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation to the joint trade committee and departmental director in the ministry of foreign trade, and wu shu-tung and chang yun-hsiao, deputy departmental directors in the ministry of foreign trade.

present at the airport were also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and minister of the japanese embassy here kensuke yanagiya.

Young Japanese Friends Visit Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

young japanese friends on the delegation of the youth ship for japan-china friendship from tokai shikoku of japan left here for tientsin by train this evening at the end of their friendly visit to peking.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service, and more than 200 young people from all walks of life in the capital.

the young japanese friends arrived in peking via tientsin on april 16 after visiting shanghai. that afternoon, vice-chairman wang lei of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and vice-president wang yun-sheng of the china-japan friendship association met and had friendly conversations on separate occasions with delegation leader isamu nishii and deputy leaders mutsumi takahashi, sakae hashio, suehiro takahashi and kiyoshige madane. in the same evening, the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league gave a reception for the delegation. secretary of the municipal c.y.l. committee chao chun-chen and delegation leader isamu nishii made toasts at the reception and expressed unanimously the determination of the youth of china and japan to make positive contributions to the cause of friendship between the two peoples of china and japan and to work for the signing of the china-japan peace treaty at a sooner date.

while in peking, the young japanese friends visited factories, colleges and middle schools and had friendly talks with workers and students. they also toured the great wall and the palace museum.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Embassy Gives Banquet for Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a banquet here this evening in the name of ambassador hyun jun keuk on the occasion of the china visit by the korean "rodong sinmun" delegation led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper.

attending the banquet were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the press organizations in peking and of the information department of the foreign ministry including lu ying, chu mu-chih, teng kang, wang chen, shih hai-yun and chen yi-lin.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. in their toasts, comrade li yong ik and comrade lu ying expressed the wish that the indestructible friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and journalists of china and korea would remain evergreen.

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

the delegation of the korean newspaper "rodong sinmun" led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper, left here for home by train this afternoon at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of media organizations in the chinese capital and of the information and asian affairs departments of the foreign ministry, including lu ying, chu mu-chih, teng kang, wang chen, ho chang-ming, pan fei, chen chun and chen yi-lin.

also present were minister-counsellor li jae pil and another official of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here, as well as peking-based correspondents of the "rodong sinmun".

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

following is the text of the "people's daily" editorial of april 18 entitled "a warm welcome to president kim il sung":

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, is due to arrive in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. the visit to china of the party and government delegation of the d.p.r.k. led by comrade kim il sung, a close friend of the chinese people, is a great event of historic significance in the history of the relations between the two parties and two countries of china and korea. filled with revolutionary friendship and tremendous joy, the chinese people extend the warmest welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms on their visit.

comrade kim il sung is the founder of the workers' party of korea, the democratic people's republic of korea and the revolutionary armed forces of korea, as well as the long-tested great leader of the korean people. in the past few decades, comrade kim il sung has applied the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the korean revolution, led the korean people in advancing from victory to victory and performed brilliant meritorious deeds for the cause of proletarian revolution.

under president kim il sung's brilliant leadership, the korean people have held on high the banner of anti-imperialist revolution, displayed the revolutionary spirit of dauntlessness and waged a protracted arduous struggle with heroic courage and indomitable tenacity, thus winning great victories in the armed struggle of resistance against japan and the fatherland liberation war and founding and defending the democratic people's republic of korea, a state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the great struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction, the korean

workers' party and the korean people have implemented president kim il sung's revolutionary line, worked hard and relied on their own strength, vigorously developed the chollima (winged-steed) movement, achieved tremendous successes in economic and national defence construction and built their poor and backward country into a prosperous socialist state. holding aloft the banner of the three great revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural, the korean people are, full of confidence, marching forward in giant strides and striving to fulfil ahead of time the six-year plan for the development of the national economy so as to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party with fresh and greater victories. the chinese people are rejoiced at the splendid results achieved by the fraternal korean people and heartily wish them new and greater achievements in their future work of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

upholding the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people resolutely oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, and firmly support the just struggle of the people of all countries, particularly the struggle of the people of the third world countries for winning national liberation and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, thereby playing an increasingly great role in international affairs and enjoying a higher and higher international prestige. standing like a giant today at the eastern outpost in the anti-imperialist struggle, the democratic people's republic of korea -- a mighty socialist state -- has set a brilliant example for the oppressed people and nations in the world in their struggle against imperialism and made important contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. the chinese people highly admire the fraternal people of korea and are very proud to have such heroic comrades-in-arms as the korean people.

comrade kim il sung has formulated the correct policy for an independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the three principles put forward by president kim il sung of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme he proposed for preventing national split and reunifying korea are in complete conformity with the national aspirations of the korean people as a whole and indicate the correct road to the reunification of korea. at present, the korean people are waging an unremitting struggle for reunifying their fatherland. their just cause has won widespread sympathy and support from the people of all countries in the world. the chinese people resolutely support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the

fatherland. u.s. troops must be withdrawn from south korea, and the pak jung hi clique must stop its reactionary actions of obstructing and sabotaging the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. any plot to create "two koreas" in an outrageous attempt to perpetuate the partition of korea will absolutely not succeed. korea's 3,000 li of beautiful land must be reunified and the flesh-and-blood compatriots in south and north korea will certainly be reunited.

the chinese communist party and the korean workers' party are fraternal marxist-leninist parties, china and korea are close socialist neighbours, and the people of china and korea are comrades-in-arms and members of the same family who have gone through hardships and tribulations together. both in the past years of hard struggle and in the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the korean people have given the chinese people valuable support and assistance. in the course of their protracted common struggle, the chinese and korean peoples, fighting shoulder to shoulder, have cemented their revolutionary friendship and militant unity in blood, writing epics that move people to tears as well to song.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood."

the korean people's great leader president kim il sung has pointed out: "korea and china are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity."

the great friendship between the people of china and korea has been founded and fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung themselves; it is built on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is indestructible. in line with chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will continue to enhance the great friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea, and will always unite with the fraternal korean people, fight by their side and be victorious together with them.

at a time when the international situation is excellent and the chinese and korean peoples are achieving great successes, president kim il sung's visit to china at the head of the korean party and

government delegation will surely make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and korea. we sincerely hope that the fraternity of the people of china and korea will flow endlessly like the yalu river and remain ever green like pines on towering mountains exclamation

President Kim Il Sung Arrives in Tantung at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Tantung, Apr. 17, 1975)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived to a rousing welcome in china's border city of tantung by special train at eight o'clock this evening on an official visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k. li yun-chuan, and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien had made a special trip to tantung from peking to welcome president kim il sung and the other distinguished korean guests.

among other welcomers at the railway station were tseng shao-shan, second secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and political commissar of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the liaoning provincial and tantung city party committees, governments and local army units huang ou-tung, yin tsan-chen, lin yuan-fu, jen kuo-tung, tsung yu-chen and chen hai-lin.

arriving by the same train was hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china and member of the korean party and government delegation who had made a special trip to sineuijoo in korea to meet president kim il sung.

today, the tantung railway station was alive with warm expressions of the militant unity and fraternity of the two parties and two peoples of china and korea.

more than two thousand brightly dressed young men and women beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted slogans to warmly welcome the party and government delegation of the d.p.r.k. led by president kim il sung on its visit to china.

president kim il sung met the welcoming crowds in the company of chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, comrade tseng shao-shan and others, and after a short rest at the station left tantung by train for peking.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Leaves Pyongyang for Official Visit to China at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 17, 1975)

the korean party and government delegation headed by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here by special train this afternoon to pay an official visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation left by the same train were: kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, secretary of the central committee, and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party, secretary of the central committee, and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party and vice-premier of the administration council; colonel general chon mun sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party; ho dam, member of the central committee of the workers' party, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs; kye ung tae, member of the central committee of the workers' party and minister of foreign trade; chong song nam, member of the central committee of the wokers' party and minister of external economic affairs; and o guk ryol, member of the central committee of the workers' party and commander of the air force of the people's army. the entourage of the delegation also left on the same train.

korean party and state leaders who saw the delegation off at the railway station were: kim il, kang ryang uk, choe hyon, so chol, kim yong ju, rim chun chu, o baek ryong, kim jung rin, li gun mo, li yong mu, hyon mu gwang, chong jun gi, nam il, han ik su, kim yong nam, pak su dong, chong gyong hui, kang song san, yun gi bok, kong jin tae, hwang jang yop, leading members of party organs, cultural and education departments and mass organizations, high-ranking officers of the people's army and people of various circles in pyongyang.

when president kim il sung arrived at the railway station, applause and cheers burst out from those who came to see the delegation off. they wished success to the visit to china of president kim il sung and the korean party and government delegation led by him and steady consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the korean and chinese parties and people.

bouquets were presented to president kim il sung and all other members of the delegation by korean young pioneers.

when president kim il sung boarded the train, applause and cheers again burst out. president kim il sung cordially waved to them.

present also at the railway station were liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other members, of the chinese embassy here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to korea also came the station to see the delegation off.

CHINA AND MALI

Mali Leader Sends Condolence Message on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

col. moussa traore, president of the military committee for national liberation, head of state and president of the government of mali, on april 14 sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i learned with deep sorrow of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the c.c.p.c.c. political bureau and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we bow to the memory of the great fighter of the c.c.p. who devoted all his life to the cause of the proletarian revolution and the chinese people. the mali people, the military committee for national liberation, the mali government and i myself convey to the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the national people's congress and to your excellency our deep condolences and sincere sympathy.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Vice Minister Leaves Peking for Mongolia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for mongolia by train today to sign a protocol on the mutual supply of goods for 1975 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mongolia.

present at the railway station to see him off were vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and deputy departmental director li shu-chien.

also present was mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

franciszek stachowiak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the polish people's republic to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Delegation of "United NLF-Groups of Sweden" Visits China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

the delegation of "the united national liberation front (n.l.f.)-groups of sweden" led by christina johansson left here today to visit tientsin before returning home.

at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the swedish guests arrived in peking on april 11 after concluding their tours of viet nam and laos.

vice-president yang chi of the host association met and entertained the swedish guests at a banquet while they were here.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

United Arab Emirates President Sends Condolences on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

zayid bin sultan alnahayan, president of the united arab emirates, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on april 13, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have received with deepest sorrow the news of the passing of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. i convey to your excellency, the government and friendly people of china our sincere condolences in your sad bereavement.

CHINA AND UN

UN Official Vladimir Baum Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

vladimir baum, director of the centre for natural resources, energy and transport of the united nations, and the two members of his party left peking today at the end of their visit to china.

baum and his party arrived here on april 7. chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua met baum and his assistant pieral raymond najlis while they were here.

the u.n. official and his party visited hydraulic and power projects, factories and rural people's communes and toured places of scenic beauty and historical interest in peking, honan and kwangtung.

Soviet Hegemonic Stand Under Fire at Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 15, 1975)

the soviet union's hegemonic stand setting at naught the state sovereignty and national interests of other countries came under fire at the third united nations sea law conference here yesterday. representatives of many small and medium-sized countries sternly refuted the soviet representative's absurdities over the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and other questions under discussion.

at an informal meeting of the second committee yesterday, the consultation group discussed, it is learned here, articles related to the hot pursuit

by a coastal state of foreign ships violating its laws. representatives of many developing countries, including nigeria, kuwait, liberia, mexico, honduras and the united arab emirates, and the representatives of canada and new zealand stood for the right of the competent authorities of a coastal state to pursue, not only in its territorial sea but also in waters within its economic zone, foreign ships which violate its laws and regulations. the pursuit may begin from its inland waters, territorial sea, or economic zone. since the economic zone comes under its jurisdiction, the coastal state has the authority to undertake hot pursuit in accordance with its laws.

the representative of the soviet union, however, alleged that waters outside the territorial limits are high seas and economic zone is part of high seas, so that the coastal state has no right to hot pursuit in these areas. he flagrantly denied the right of the coastal state to pursue or deal with foreign ships even though they violate its laws in its economic zone.

chinese representative ke tsai-shuo spoke in support of the stand of the developing countries. he drew attention to the fact that in discussions on high seas, the delegation which disapproves of hot pursuit from the economic zone has harped on the theme that waters outside the territorial sea are high seas and that economic zone is part of high seas. this obstinate insistence has made it clear that this superpower, while professing its acceptance of the concept of exclusive economic zone, is actually working to emasculate the essence of the concept, he declared.

under this logic, the superpowers may go on as ever to run amuck in the economic zones of other countries whereas the developing countries have no national jurisdiction to speak of. this goes diametrically against the interests of the developing countries, the chinese representative stated.

the meeting yesterday also discussed the banning of illicit drug traffic on the high seas. the soviet representative insisted that only ships below 500 tons engaged in illicit drug traffic may be detained. representatives of albania, nigeria, ghana, new zealand and some other small and medium-sized countries urged the deletion of the words "below 500 tons".

the chinese representative spoke against the use of tonnage as a standard of judgement for detention of ships. to detain ships only below 500 tons would be unfair to the developing countries whose vessels are mostly of smaller tonnage, he declared.

earlier, on april 11, the group meeting discussed matters related to investigation aboard ships sailing on high seas suspected of piracy or illicit trade in slaves. the soviet representative gave that right only to naval vessels, to allow, in fact, the big naval powers to police the seas and oceans. this aroused opposition from nigeria, honduras, liberia, canada and other coastal countries. the nigerian representative said that most of the developing countries possessed few vessels which could be called naval, but they should not be denied their inalienable rights on that account. the representative of honduras noted that the soviet proposal is discriminative against the developing countries.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes
Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

while nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party made a stop-over in peking on their way home, chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and feted the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam on the evening of april 14.

present on the occasion were wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and liang feng and fu shun-ho, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry.

also present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n. embassy here.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Tran Binh Condemns US for Its New Scheme in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking sternly condemned the ford administration's new scheme to increase its military involvement and intervention in the internal affairs of south viet nam at a press conference he held for chinese and foreign correspondents at the embassy here today.

charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh pointed out that on april 10, 1975, u.s. president ford called on the u.s. congress to increase an emergency military aid of nearly one billion dollars to the nguyen van thieu clique. "it is," he said, "a new crime committed by the ford administration to save the nguyen van thieu clique, to prolong the war and sabotage the paris agreement on viet nam." "it will be of no use, and it only helps pile up crimes against the south vietnamese people and waste the money and property of the american people," he stated.

tran binh exposed ford administration's scheme to demand for the right to use military forces to "protect and evacuate" from south viet nam american citizens as well as the vietnamese, who in the past had collaborated with the united states. he said that the new dangerous scheme was aimed at legalizing the intensification of the u.s. military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam, trampling upon the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people and it seriously sabotaged the paris agreement.

the charge d'affaires ad interim pointed out that the best way for the united states is to adequately meet the two demands of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam contained in the march 21, 1975 statement. "if the united states still stubbornly lends a hand to the nguyen van thieu clique to prolong the war and sabotage the paris peace agreement, it will court heavier defeats," he said.

at the press conference, charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh distributed copies of the april 12 statement of the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n..

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, attended the press conference.

One and A Half Months Round-Up of Great Victories
of South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

since the beginning of march the heroic south vietnamese people and their liberation armed forces have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and completely liberated 16 provinces in the course of punishing the saigon troops for their violation of the paris agreement and their nibbling raids against the liberated areas.

this is a splendid victory of the south viet nam liberation army and people in defending the paris agreement and safeguarding the fruits of the revolution, and a great victory in the tit-for-tat struggle in their just war of self-defence.

since the signing of the paris agreement in late january 1973, the dictatorial and bellicose nguyen van thieu clique, with u.s. instigation and support, has all along unscrupulously sabotaged the agreement in an attempt to wipe out the revolutionary regime and annex the liberated areas. in the past two years and more, the saigon troops violated the cease-fire agreement on nearly 600,000 occasions, including 400,000 nibbling raids against the liberated areas and "pacification" operations. in some cases scores of battalions, even two or three divisions of enemy troops were involved in attacks on the liberated areas, committing numerous crimes against the people.

to implement the paris agreement and defend the gains of the revolution, the south viet nam patriotic army and people began their counter-attacks in early march and since then have wiped out or disintegrated over 270,000 enemy troops including six enemy regular divisions, or nearly half of the enemy's 14 main divisions. this has deprived the nguyen van thieu clique of much of the capital it counted on for waging the counter revolutionary civil war and nibbling raids against the liberated areas.

the south viet nam liberation armed forces and people started their counter-attacks in the central highland. in early march, the people's armed forces in kon tum, gia lai, dac lac and phu bon provinces, in close coordination with the local people, first cut several highways used by the enemy for transporting military supplies from the central coastal area to the central highland and cut highway 14 which crosses the central highland. they then concentrated their forces to mop up remnant enemy strongholds and encircle enemy troops entrenched in several provincial capitals. after a few days' fighting, the liberation army and people in dac lac province liberated ban me thuot city, provincial capital, and the whole province on march 12.

the enemy troops entrenched in three other provincial capitals in the central highland were thrown into a panic, and tried to retreat to saigon to conserve their strength. but, the people's armed forces followed up one victory with another, capturing in quick succession the provinces of kon tum, gia lai and phu bon and their provincial capitals from march 17 to 19, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives. when the panic-stricken nguyen van thieu clique clamoured for the "firm defence" of hue, da nang, and other important cities in the central coastal area, the liberation army and people in the area sounded a clarion call to punish the saigon troops for their violations of the paris agreement. they captured quang tri city and the whole of quang tri province on march 19, quang ngai city and the whole of quang ngai province on march 24, the famous ancient capital of hue city and the whole of thua thien province on march 26, and da nang city, the second largest city in south viet nam and an important enemy naval and air base, and the whole quang da province on march 29. in the fighting in hue and da nang, a great many puppet troops fled or crossed over to the people. tam ky, qui nhon, nha trang, tuy hoa, cam ranh and other coastal cities and provinces were also liberated in the following days. the liberation armed forces and people in several provinces in southern trung bo and in binh long province, north of saigon, also liberated these provinces and their provincial capitals.

by early april, the liberation armed forces and people had completely liberated 17 provinces including phuoc long province which was liberated in early january. the liberated zone now stretches from the 17th parallel to the north of saigon and from the central highland to the central coastal area. a new spirit prevails in the newly-liberated areas. the newly-established revolutionary administration at various levels have won the warm support of the people. many young men have joined the liberation army and civil guards to defend their native villages. many inhabitants forcibly evacuated by saigon puppet troops have returned to their native places to build a new life.

the nguyen van thieu clique and u.s. imperialism indulged in recriminations about the debacle of the puppet troops while making all efforts to make a last ditch struggle. apart from rushing military and economic aid to the nguyen van thieu clique, the u.s. government has flagrantly sent warships to the territorial waters of south viet nam for the evacuation of the so-called "refugees" in the name of "humanitarianism". both the thieu clique and the u.s. still refuse to accept the two just demands expounded in the march 21 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam: the u.s. completely and thoroughly stop its intervention and military involvement in south viet nam in line with the regulations of the paris

agreement and the nguyen van thieu clique must be overthrown and a regime which stands for peace, independence, democracy and national concord and strictly implements the paris agreement must be established in saigon.

the liberation army and people in south viet nam are watching closely the plots and activities of the nguyen van thieu clique and the u.s. actively responding to the call of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, the liberation army and people in south viet nam are resolved to struggle through to the end to defend the paris agreement and safeguard the fruits of the revolution.

ASSORTED MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF TUNG PI-WU

More Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1975)

phoumi vongvichit, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of laos, mohammad hassan sharq, deputy prime minister of afghanistan, carlos rafael rodriguez, deputy prime minister of cuba, tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak, leader of the goodwill delegation of the national coalition political council of laos, and kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, in separate messages to chairman chu teh, premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping or foreign minister chiao kuan-hua expressed their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

phoumi vongvichit said in his message: "the provisional national union government of laos learned with great sorrow of the passing away of his excellency tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress." he expressed the most profound condolences to the chinese government.

mohammad hassan sharq said in his message: deeply grieved by the sad news of the demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i would like to express my heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family of vice-chairman tung pi-wu.

carlos rafael rodriguez in his message said that on behalf of the cuban people and government and in his own name, he expressed sincere condolences to the chinese people and the chinese government on the regrettable death of vice-chairman tung pi-wu.

tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak said in his message: "shocked to learn the regrettable death of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, on april 2, 1975, in my own name and on behalf of the goodwill delegation of the national coalition political council of laos, i express profound condolences on the passing away of his excellency tung pi-wu, one of the important leaders of the chinese communist party."

kurt waldheim said in his message: "i learned with deep regret and sadness of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. he was a most distinguished servant of his country and his passing will be widely mourned. mr. tung will also be remembered as one of the signers of the united nations charter when he served as a member of the chinese delegation in san francisco in 1945." he expressed his heartfelt condolences and sympathy to vice-chairman tung pi-wu's family and the chinese people.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

Revolution Can Change Everything

- the study of "Introducing a Co-operative"

by

the theory group of the P'ingku county, Peking municipality and the writing group of Peking University and Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 13, 1975)

In the stirring and seething years of the great leap forward in our country, our great leader Chairman Mao published in 1958 the brilliant work "Introducing a Co-operative" to sum up the experiences of the people of our country in heroically forging ahead along the great socialist road, to scientifically expound the dialectics of revolution and construction and to highly praise the heroic spirit and intiative of the masses of the people. It has pointed out to us that only through revolution can we rapidly change the outlook of poverty and blankness in our country and build our country into a socialist modern power. At present, a review of this brilliant work of Chairman Mao's is of tremendous significance toward our adherence to the dictatorship of the proletariat and building a strong socialist country.

I

In the brilliant work "Introducing a Co-operative," Chairman Mao points out, "The communist spirit is growing apace throughout the country. The political consciousness of the broad masses is rising rapidly. The backward sections among them exerting themselves to catch up with the advanced, which demonstrates that the socialist revolution in our country is forging ahead in the economic field (in those places where the relations of production have not yet been completely transformed) and in the political, ideological,

technical and cultural fields. Judging from this, it will probably take less time than previously estimated for our industry and agriculture to catch up with that of the capitalist powers." Chairman Mao has profoundly revealed this unbreakable truth: The constant in-depth development of the socialist revolution inevitably brings vigorous development in socialist construction. Perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in the economic base and the superstructure is a strong motivating force for consolidating and developing the socialist system and accelerating the development of the socialist productive forces.

The great development of the productive forces in society invariably comes after the reform of the outdated and backward relations of production and superstructure. Socialist society is born out of the old society and it still bears the traces of the old society in various fields. There are not only the idea of the bourgeois right and the reactionary ideas of the other exploiting classes in the superstructure including the ideological sphere, but also bourgeois rights that exist to varying extents in the three aspects of the relations of production. Therefore, between the productive forces and the relations of production, and between the economic base and the superstructure in socialist society, besides the aspect of basic conformity, there is also the aspect of non-conformity and there are also contradictions. These contradictions find concentrated expression in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and give impetus to the development of the productive forces, it is necessary to constantly adjust and reform the incompatible parts in the relations of prodution and superstructure, and develop the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts. "We believe that revolution can change everything." Only through persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we defeat the restoration plots of the bourgeoisie and their agents within the Party, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration, and through protracted and persistent struggle, create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, and create the material and spiritual prerequisites for gradually wiping out the bourgeois right and the three major differences.

The combat process of P'ingku county in vigorously grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle, adhering to the socialist orientation and reaping bumper harvests in successive years has completely demonstrated the correctness of the brilliant ideas put forth by Chairman Mao in "Introducing a Co-operative."

P'ingku county is situted on the southern slope of Mount Yen and is a semi-mountainous region with plenty of rocks and little soil. It is easily susceptible to flood and drought and the natural conditions are rather poor. However, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, by upholding the Party's basic line and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and win victories, have finally changed the backward outlook.

In 1965, due to the launching of the socialist education movement, the production outlook had been initially transformed and the per-mow grain yield in the whole county amounted to 492 catties and caught up with the "Program." In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, the people in the whole county had criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and the trash such as "san-tzu i-pao," "money in command," and "material incentive," this bringing about further development in agriculture. In 1968, the per-mow grain yield in the whole county surpassed the "Yellow River" level.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle in the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and proletariat over the bourgeoisie and is also a tremendous motivating force for the development of socialist agriculture. In this movement, the broad masses of cadres and people in P'ingku county, through criticizing Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, capitalism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, had raised their consciousness in implementing the Party's basic line. On this basis, a new surging tide for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" has been whipped up. With Tachai as a model, mass criticism gave impetus to vigorous work and vigorous work gave impetus to great transformation. In 1973, the per-mow grain yield in the whole county surpassed 800 catties. The grain yield in 1974 again surpassed that in 1973, with the per-mow yield amounting to over 850 catties. The experience of P'ingku county shows that with headway made in the revolution, production is developed and the collective economy is consolidated and strengthened. On the contrary, if production alone is grasped without grasping revolution, we not only will fail to increase production, but also lose our bearings and even take the evil path to capitalism.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, whether or not to uphold the Party's basic line, firmly grasp the revolution in the economic base and the realm of the superstructure, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration in the focus of the two-line struggle within the Party. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao all along opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and vigorously advocated the "theory that only productive forces count." In 1956, Liu Shao-ch'i and company cast forth the fallacy that the "principal contradiction within the country" was the "contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward socialist productive forces" and openly negated the necessity of the socialist revolution and the socialist initiative of the working people. This was immediately seen through by Chairman Mao and criticized. On the eve of the 9th Party Congress, Lin Piao ganged up with Chen Po-ta and drafted a political report. They deemed that the main task after the 9th Party Congress was to develop production and they opposed the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This political report was naturally refuted by the Party Central Committee. The fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were a vain attempt to change the Party's basic line and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The present excellent situation is the outcome of perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the consolidation and development of the excellent situation still call for perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, "all decadent ideology and other incongruous parts of the superstructure are crumbling as the days go by. To clear away the rubbish completely will still take some time." Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." We should see that although we have won great victories, the socialist economic base is still not stable. The bourgeois right in the realm of ownership has not yet been wiped out completely, and it still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations of people and occupies a dominant position in distribution. In the countryside in particular, the force of habit of the small producers and traditional state of mind will still exist for a long time to come and a section of the well-to-do peasants will still engender the spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. There is soil for breeding new bourgeois elements both in town and country. Therefore, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is still protracted, tortuous and may be very acute at times. We must consolidate the leadership of the proletariat in all spheres, exercise the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and carry through to the end the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

II

"In addition to the leadership of the Party, a decisive factor is our population of 600 million. More people mean a greater ferment of ideas, more enthusiasm and more energy." Socialist revolution and socialist construction are the undertakings of millions upon millions of people. In order to build the great socialist undertaking on the poor and backward base left behind by the old China, we must rely on the masses of the people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Lenin said, "Socialism which is full of vigor, vitality and initiative is built by the masses of people themselves." Only through relying on the masses of the people and bringing into full play the socialist enthusiasm and initiative of the masses is it possible to guarantee the implementation of the Party's general line of building socialism.

The agricultural production in P'ingku county in the past was under the condition of "reaping harvests on the plain in times of drought and from the mountains in times of flood." The county committee closely relied on and fully mobilized the masses, thus bringing about continuous improvement to the outlook of the mountains and rivers at P'ingku and constant increase in grain output.

Whether or not one can trust and rely on the masses and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses is a question of the

line. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao and company consistently took an opposite stand to the masses of the people and talked nonsense saying that the masses of the people thought all day long only of "edible oil, salt, soya sauce, vinegar and firewood, their wives and children." This is entirely a libel of the working people. Lenin pointed out, "Work is for earning money -- this is the morality of the capitalist world." In the eyes of Lin Piao and company, human relationship was entirely a bald monetary relationship. Men lived just for making money and their brains were soaked with the decadent bourgeois ideas. The broad masses of the working people are the masters of the country, and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, they will never turn themselves into a commodity. Taking the masses at P'ingku county for example, in order to build the Nanshan Trunk Canal of the Haitzu Reservoir, over 3,000 commune members of three communes relied on their own efforts and braved arduous struggles. After working vigorously for three winters and springs and digging 21 tunnels, they had built a trunk canal which is 42 li long with a runoff at five cubic meters per second for the irrigation of 36,000 mow of land. The broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants think of the collective and make revolution. The attacks from Lin Piao and company could only further expose themselves as the sworn enemies of the working people.

The socialist enthusiasm of the masses of the people is not born spontaneously but is brought forth in the revolutionary struggle. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members at the P'ingku county have taken the Party's basic line as the key link, raised high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, thoroughly criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius for restoration, regression and national betrayal, mopped up the mire of all the exploiting classes in the superstructure, including all ideological spheres. This has thus greatly aroused the enthusiasm for vigorously practicing socialism. Through criticizing the "theory of heavenly mandate" propagated by Lin Piao and Confucius, they have further embraced the idea that "man will conquer heaven." Through the criticism of the "theory of innate genius" and the idealist concept of history based on "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," they have further embraced the viewpoint that the masses are the genuine heroes, thus enabling the cadres to show greater faith in the strength of the masses, and resolutely take the mass line, and enabling the masses to see their own strength and bring into full play the spirit of relying on their own efforts and braving arduous struggles.

The old ideology and culture, old habits and customs of the exploiting classes are the spiritual shackles that bind the thinking of people and are enormously destructive to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Through criticizing the bad books, bad plays and reactionary proverbs which spread the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, P'ingku county has wiped out the pernicious influence of the decadent ideology from all corners. This has further liberated people's thinking and mobilized the socialist initiative of the masses. After the criticism of the "Improved Classics for Women," the broad masses of the Hsu Chia-wu brigade have risen one after the other to make the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts and practice the system

of equal pay for equal work for both men and women, thus enabling the broad masses of women to play the role of "half the universe" even better.

The great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have brought profound changes to the spiritual outlook of the broad masses. "Do the Chinese working people still retain any of their past slavish features? None at all; they have become the masters. The working people on the 9,600,000 square kilometers of the People's Republic of China have really begun to be the rulers of our land." Facts have eloquently demonstrated that with the Party's leadership and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, by bringing into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses, we can surmount all difficulties and accelerate the pace of socialist construction.

III

In the brilliant work "Introducing A Co-operative," Chairman Mao points out the path of using the proletarian world outlook to understand and transform the world.

"Apart from their other characteristics, the outstanding thing about China's 600 million people is that they are poor and blank." Poverty and blankness have been created by the exploitation and oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. In face of this situation, the world outlook of different classes leads to different views and different attitudes. People with idealist and metaphysical world outlook foster a pessimistic mood toward socialist construction in our country and embrace the comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. Chairman Mao takes revolutionary dialectics as a sharp weapon for observing problems. He points out: "Poor and blank" --"This may seem a bad thing, but in reality it is a good thing. Poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful characters can be written, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted."

Two kinds of world outlook lead to two kinds of conclusion. This is so clear-cut.

"With society developing to the present era, the responsibility of correctly understanding and transforming the world has historically fallen upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its political party." Only the proletarian world outlook can correctly understand and transform the world. Poverty and blankness is an objective reality. However, materialist dialectics tells us that things are not immutable. As long as we bear the great communist goal at heart in work and in the revolution, changes will be effected. Vigorous work brings about great changes and early work brings about early changes. Socialism is created through work and does not emerge simply through waiting. Socialism cannot be created through leisurely work and the outlook cannot be changed through taking things easy. Revolution and revolution alone can change the poor and blank outlook.

The hard-working and brave Chinese people have precisely, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and with the revolutionary heroic spirit, built the poor and blank old China into an initially prosperous socialist country within the short period of more than twenty years. Like all the people throughout the country, the people at P'ingku, under the gduiance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have taken materialist dialectics as the weapon for struggle. They do not yield to the unfavorable objective conditions, but rely on their vigor and wisdom and have gradually changed the conditions for production and given impetus to the rapid development of agriculture.

"The proletariat wants to transform the world in accordance with its own world outlook and the bourgeoisie also wants to transform the world in accordance with its own world outlook." On the road forward in P'ingku county, the struggle between the two kinds of world outlook is very violent.

In face of the rapid development in the situation of the revolution, whether to closely follow the stiuation and heroically forge ahead or to oppose changes, adhere to the old system and stand still is a manifestation of the struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of world outlook. After the grain output in P'ingku county has surpassed the "Yellow River" level, can it quickly surpass the "Yangtze" level? Some people are satisfied with the present conditions and do not want to advance any further. The county committee deems that in order to push the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture" to a new climax, it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against this conservative world outlook.

People with conservative ideas cannot change in accordance with the changes in the objective situation but are bound to do things according to the old regulations and look at the socialist new things with the old point of view. They may even repress the growth of socialist new things. This is the manifestation of the idealist and metaphysical world outlook. In order to shatter this world outlook, basically speaking, it is necessary to take seriously the revolutionary theory which plays a guiding role in practice, seriously study Marxism and use Marxism to sum up experience and overcome empiricism. Empiricism is a lieutenant to revisionism and an arch enemy that hinders us from forging ahead. To overcome empiricism is essential to the development of the excellent situation, opposing and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of the working people in our country have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their socialist initiative has never run so high. "Never before have the masses of the people been so inspired, so militant and so daring as at present." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, let us embrace the determination of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains and dare to make the sun and the moon shine in new skies! This is the spirit of our era.

* * *

LEGALIST WORKS

Some Views on Editing the Anthology of the Legalist School

by

Liu Tseng-jen (刘 增人)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 27, 1975)

In his late years Lu Hsün often compiled the articles about the enemies as an appendix to his militant prose anthologies, or quoted the relevant arguments on the negative side in the epilogue so as to enable the readers to contrast them with the real intention of the author. Lu Hsün attached great importance to this method of editing "because, otherwise, there is no way of knowing the whole." Furthermore, "should the dirty underhand tricks be allowed to vanish with the lapse of time, it is also not possible to know clearly the people and articles that oppose the sneaks." Although this way of editing books "has no precedents, it is a treasure left to posterity and it has the same effect as Yü's caldron cast with the form of evil spirits and monsters." (Draft / 8 / in "No Fixed Titles" in Chieh-chieh-t'ing Miscellaneous Essays, Vol. 2. 《且介亭杂文二集·"题未定"草(八)》)

This is in perfect conformity with the Marxist dialectical method of editing. All things in the world are one dividing into two. "There will always be such opposites as the right and the wrong, the good and the evil, the beautiful and the ugly. The same is true of fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. The relationship between them is one of the unity and struggle of opposites. There can be no differentiation without contrast. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle. Truth develops through its struggle against falsehood."

The Legalist school was developed in the struggle against the Confucian school. Without reading some Legalist works, it is not possible to thoroughly expose the reactionary role and deceitfulness of the Confucian school in the different historical periods, nor is it possible to thoroughly reveal the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's opportunist line and his reactionary class origin and ideological origin. When the Legalist works are studied in isolation and in departure from the concrete historical environment of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, it is also difficult to discern the revolutionary spirit and progressive role of the Legalist school. For the sake of "knowing the whole," it is necessary not only to understand Legalism, but also to clearly discern the dirty underhand tricks of the antagonistic Confucian schoool, so as to fight and triumph over it. It is therefore necessary to combine the criticism of the Confucian school with the appraisal of the Legalist school and the annotation of Legalist writings under the guidance of Marxism. Because of this, we suggest that we should shatter the "established precedents" and use the viewpoint of one dividing into two to edit anthologies of the Legalist school with the reactionary articles or

viewpoints of the Confucian school and the reactionaries of past ages appended, and comprehensively reflect, from the guiding thought in the compilation of books to the general form, the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism that runs through several thousand years of Chinese history.

In fact, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is being deeply developed at present has long ago put forth this demand. Some time ago, in the course of studying the works by Li Chih (李贽), a progressive thinker in the Ming Dynasty, we discovered that many of his works on war, including "Reply to the Imperial Censor Keng" (答耿中丞) and the "Letter in Reply to the View That the Learning of the Way of Women Is Shortsighted" (答以女人学道为见短书), are mostly in the form of letters, but could not find any "articles giving the opposite viewpoint." This not only made the understanding and analysis of them difficult but also caused some militant articles and essays with strong aims to appear, on the contrary, "to have made unfounded charges" because "nothing can be used for contrast." In annotating and publishing selected works by Li Chih today, if a suitable number of the contradictory fallacies of the followers of Confucius and Mencius can be carefully selected for use as appendix, this will not only enable the readers to understand the focus of the struggle at that time and the tricks of the enemies, but also is an effective criticism of the slander of the Legalist school as the "school for punishment" and "tyrannical."

The battle has no end and the old tune will be constantly plagiarized. In the process of popularizing, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, if we can see anthologies in which the fallacies of the Confucianists who turned back the wheel of history and the lies of the double-dealers are appended after the militant articles by the Legalists, we can understand the present through the past, and "surely can smile and have a clearer understanding of what are the so-called enemies." ("Epilogue to the Book on False Freedom" by Lu Hsün 鲁迅：伪自由书·后记)

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SOCIALIST NEW THINGS

The Development of New Things Is the Important Task of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Chuang Ning (庄 宁)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1975)

In the whole historical period of socialism, to energetically support and develop socialist new things and use them to triumph over decadent capitalist old things is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At present, the people of the whole country are seriously studying the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. They deeply realize the major significance of the development of socialist new things, which is most essential to our firmly standing on the side of nascent communism and opposing perishing capitalism and to our continuously eliminating the traces of the old society and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is bound to supersede the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism is bound to supersede capitalism. This is an irresistible law governing the development of human society. Compared with the old society, our socialist society based on the dictatorship of the proletariat is much more superior. It has opened a broad world for the growth of socialist new things. But we must also see that this society is after all born out of the old society, and it inevitably bears the traces of the old society in various fields. Lenin pointed out that the socialist period is "a period of mutual struggle between perishing capitalism and nascent communism." In this period, through the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, including the violent struggle between new and old things, the lively and vigorous socialist new things are enabled to continuously emerge and grow, and the decadent capitalist old thing on the decline continuously degenerate and perish, thus giving impetus to the uninterrupted forward development of the socialist society.

The great leader Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "China is a socialist country. Before liberation, she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an 8-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the 8-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Chairman Mao also pointed out: "Lenin said, 'Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale.' This also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life."

This makes us realize that in socialist society, although the proletariat has seized state power, set up the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and changed the system of ownership, in the spheres of distribution and exchange, it still practices a commodity system and distribution to each according to his work, and the wage system is unequal too. In these spheres, it is inevitable that the traces of the old society and the bourgeois rights are still preserved. The existence of bourgeois rights is the important economic foundation for the emergence of new bourgeois elements.

Because ideology and culture are the reflection of politics and economy in ideological form, the struggle between perishing capitalism and nascent communism is also bound to find salient expression in the ideological and cultural spheres. Therefore, if we do not restrict the bourgeois right and criticize the idea of bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we cannot, in the process of socialist revolution, gradually narrow the gap between the workers and the peasants, between town and country, between mental and manual work, and gradually create material and spiritual conditions for the elimination of these differences. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes and the newly emerging bourgeois elements as well as a small number of people who seek to make use of the bourgeois right to develop capitalism would work in collusion and look for their agents within the Party in a vain attempt to consolidate, extend and strengthen the bourgeois right, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Therefore, we must energetically develop the socialist new things, thoroughly defeat the decadent old things of capitalism on the decline after a long and arduous struggle, restrict the bourgeois right, sweep away the soil that engenders the bourgeoisie and revisionism and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again and deprive the capitalist old things of the social foundation for their preservation and revival. This is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have emerged, through the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, a large number of lively and vigorous socialist new things on various fronts. From all sectors, these new things have pounded against and restricted the bourgeois rights and consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. For instance, the vigorous development of the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the birth of the revolutionary committee and the strengthening of the centralized leadership of the Party, the creation and popularization of model revolutionary theatrical works, the growth and expansion of the ranks of mass Marxist theorists contingent, college education for workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolution in education, the rustication of educated young people, the sending of medical workers to the countryside, barefoot doctors and cooperative medical service for rural areas, the study of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole by millions upon millions of people, the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young of the leading bodies at various levels, study classes for training worker-peasant-soldier cadres, participation in collective productive

labor by the broad masses of cadres, especially leading cadres, etc. These socialist new things are the rich fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius as well as the important indicators of the advance of our socialist cause. Born under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, are "a cell of socialist new society" and the "genuine young shoots of communism." They embody the fundamental interests and demands of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people, and represent the historical orientation of the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the practice of radical rupture with old concepts. They are packed with great vitality and have a broad future for development.

Therefore, whether the socialist new things are upheld or opposed, supported or disrupted, is in essence a fundamental question bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adherence to the socialist road and advance toward communism or the subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the restoration of capitalism.

The revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people led by our Party aims at thoroughly overthrowing the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, superseding the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, defeating capitalism with socialism, and finally wiping out all exploitation systems and all classes and realizing communism. In order to accomplish this extremely glorious and great undertaking, we communists always adopt a warm attitude toward the socialist new things and take supporting and fostering the development of new things as our own important revolutionary task. In this respect, the great teachers of revolution had set a brilliant example to us. On May 10, 1919, the Moscow-Kazan Railway workers launched the first "communist subbotniks" movement. They did not ask for any kind of remuneration but their labor productivity was many times higher than at ordinary times. Lenin highly praised the "communist subbotniks" as "a great beginning" of historical world significance, and pointed out, "Jeering at the feebleness of the young shoots of the new order, cheap skepticism of the intellectuals and the like--these are, essentially, methods of class struggle of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, a defense of capitalism against socialism." In the various periods of the Chinese revolution, especially in socialist revolution and socialist construction, our great leader Chairman Mao paid great attention to discovering and supporting the new things of the revolution. He had summed up the fresh experiences on all fronts, and pointed out the concrete objectives of struggle for the broad revolutionary masses, thus guiding the proletarian revolution to continuously forge ahead in triumph.

All opportunists in history are supporters of old things that are rotten and on the decline and opponents to the new things of the revolution. The Russian Mensheviks and members of the Social Revolution Party maliciously attacked and slandered this great beginning of "communist subbotniks." They described this great beginning as playing a role of "very slight significance" and ridiculed the attitude of the Bolsheviks led by Lenin as hoping for "the growth of a big tree in a small flower pot."

Like all opportunists in history, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique out of its bourgeois reactionary stand rabidly attacked and vainly tried to strangle the socialist new things. They were extremely afraid of and hostile to the great proletarian cultural revolution and stopped at nothing in blasting and smearing up the fruits of victory of his revolution--the socialist new things that pounded against and restricted the bourgeois rights from all sides. This question can best be explained with the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled the "Outline of Project '571'." However, the socialist new things are full of vitality, and all opportunist attacks and slanders can only have the effect of lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet, but can do not the least to hamper the growth and progress of the socialist new things.

The historical experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle tells us that the growth of socialist new things is not a matter of course, but must go through a series of hard and tortuous struggles before they can emerge in victory. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist new things are bound to grow luxuriantly but in their course of forward development, they will inevitably be sabotaged by the class enemy and at the same time will also be obstructed by the old traditional concepts and force of habit. Therefore, it is necessary to employ this powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to give the budding and growing socialist new things resolute support and protection, so that they can grow in size rapidly and healthily. We must deal resolute blows to those class enemies sabotaging the socialist new things and criticize revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. We must restrict the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat and criticize the concept of bourgeois right. Only in this way can we effectively safeguard the healthy growth of the socialist new things and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, we must resolutely stand on the side of communism and "conscientiously study the new shoots, treat them with extreme care, do everything possible to help their growth and 'take care of' these tender shoots." To achieve this end, the most fundamental way is to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to consciously transform the world outlook, strive to make a radical rupture with the old ideas and old traditions and concepts in our minds and persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao recently taught us: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Only by seriously studying well the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and clarifying this question can we have a profound understanding of the importance and necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have a profound understanding of the major significance of supporting and developing the socialist new things and be promoters of socialist new things. Lack of clarity on this question would not only make conscious support of socialist new things impossible but would even lead to revisionism.

Socialist new things are invincible. Lenin pointed out, "With the support of proletarian state power, communist young shoots will not die an early death but will surely grow healthily and develop to become perfect communism." This is the historical conclusion.

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MODEL CADRES

Profile of a North China Coal Mine Party Secretary

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 18, 1975)

in the cholu coal mine in north china's hopei province, a cadre in his fifties joins the miners in working in the pit regularly. he is hao chan-jung, the party committee secretary and leading cadre of the mine.

hao chan-jung is a veteran cadre, having joined revolutionary work in the war of resistance against japanese aggression. for the past 30 years he has persevered in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has always maintained the same vigour he displayed in the years of revolutionary war.

in 1956 he was secretary of the cholu county party committee. in response to the call of the party to strengthen leadership over the people's commune in 1958, he applied for a transfer to the grass-roots level and became a people's commune party committee secretary. in 1969, his superior wanted him to be the party secretary of the cholu coal mine. taking his age and the hardship of the work into consideration, the superior consulted him before making the decision. hao chan-jung said: "communist party members do not seek official positions but devote themselves to the revolution. my fighting post is wherever the revolution needs me."

the veteran cadre, who comes from a poor peasant family, changed into miner's clothes and went to work in the pit the second day following his arrival at the mine. together with the miners, he loaded mine cars and carried props, and very soon established a feeling of comradeship with the miners and from them he learned about the mine.

he often discussed with the miners how to produce more coal for the state. they told him that there was an abandoned pit that could be restored. they also told him that this proposal was raised several years ago, but at that time the leading cadres liked only things big and foreign and it was estimated that the restoration would need an investment of two million yuan; they gave up the idea. the miners pointblankly said: "the leading cadres had no confidence in the people and lacked the spirit of self-reliance."

greatly encouraged by the miners, hao chan-jung went with other members of the party committee to visit a dozen villages around the abandoned pit to get further

information and climbed hills to make survey with miners who had once worked there. basing on a large quantity of first-hand data, the party committee drew up a plan to restore the pit.

the party secretary then led a group of miners to the abandoned pit. there was no electricity, so they used hammers, picks and dynamite. there were no houses, so they put up sheds. under his leadership, the miners displayed the spirit of arduous struggle and restored the pit to production, using only one sixth of the investment originally planned. thus coal output of the cholu coal mine increased greatly.

hao chan-jung also takes the lead in practising thrift. though the mine has plenty of coal, he and the miners treasure it like gold. they save more than one hundred tons of good coal a year by using poor quality coal for heating the offices and improving the kitchen stoves and boiler. a scrap-collecting group was formed, and a movement launched to repair discarded material and equipment.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations Spurs Production at Rolling Stock Plant

(NCNA-English Harbin, Apr. 17, 1975)

"as masters of the country. we workers introduce technical innovations to make more and better railway wagons to speed up socialist construction," said worker-turned-engineer sun pao-yu of the chichihar rolling stock plant in heilungkiang province.

with more than thirty years of experience behind him, sun now heads the plant's technical section.

once a small repair works, the rolling stock plant now ranks among the biggest in the country. it designs and produces in quantity more than 40 kinds of freight wagons and crane wagons. a recent addition is a 370-ton flat wagon.

sun pao-yu stated that the plant had introduced upwards of 11,000 technical innovations since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the workers made over 200 pieces of equipment

themselves, or 30 per cent of the plant's major equipment. 23 automatic, mechanized and semi-mechanized production lines cover all major work processes.

technical innovations spurred production. without adding investment or manpower, the plant had by last year more than doubled the output of its major product -- freight wagons -- since 1965.

sun pao-yu is himself a good hand at technical innovations. he said: "in the old society, we workers were unwilling to introduce innovations even if we had to handle heavy work. if the equipment was improved and efficiency raised, the workers were in danger of being fired. but there is no question of unemployment in socialist new china. we workers go in for technical innovations not just to lessen labour intensity but, more important, to speed up the building of socialism."

fiftytwo-year-old liu chen-shan has introduced many innovations with other workers. conducted on a foreign design, the assembly of freight wagons used to be time-consuming and unsafe. with the approval of the plant party committee, an experimental group headed by liu chen-shan tried out in eight months a mechanized production line which raised efficiency 150 per cent.

eight carpenters in the material shop decided to make a gantry crane themselves to cope with the steady expansion of production. some people were not confident of success. veteran worker liu hsin-shan replied, "we chinese workers have high aspirations, and we'll do what we say."

without a sufficiently large building, the carpenters put up a wooden platform in open air. workers in the shop all joined in, while many others came to help in their spare time. the crane was built in a little over three months and proved to be 300 per cent more efficient than the old crane.

an annual plan for technical innovations is discussed at the plant revolutionary committee along with the year's production plan, and regular meetings are called to exchange experience. a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee is specially in charge of technical innovations. every workshop or section has a technical innovation group which has workers as its main body and takes on cadres and technicians. members of these groups now exceed 600.

"UNDERGROUND RESERVOIRS"

"Underground Reservoirs" Put to Use

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 18, 1975)

making of charts of ancient river courses covering an area of 12,000 square kilometres of the arid eastern part of north china's hopei province has brought a success rate in digging wells of 70 to 100 percent., this region, the heilungkang prefecture, accounts for one-third of the area of the province.

the river courses at a depth of 50 to 60 metres are among sand layers 10 to 30 metres deep. when these layers are saturated with water, the net storage capacity comes to 10,000 million cubic metres, equivalent to several dozen large surface reservoirs. the use of wells during the dry spring season can deal with drought and salinity, and emptying storage space enables surface run-off to fill the underground channels during the rainy seasons of summer and autumn. this helps prevent salinity and waterlogging and ensures the water supply for the following dry spring season extraction.

thanks to the better use of available water, grain output in the area in 1974 was 13 percent over that in 1973.

personnel of the provincial geographical research institute began the project in 1972 in line with chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals should integrate with the workers and peasants. they analyzed a series of historical documents and data and made on-the-spot surveys with the help of people's communes and brigades. by june 1974, they had prepared a chart of the ancient river courses on a scale of 200,000 to one and distributed it to localities for verification.

the institute also sent people to 36 counties to hold discussions and make revisions. the project was completed in less than a month. the peasants were able to contribute important modifications that led to the location of 30 ancient towns, updating the channels of 35 ancient river courses and adding 75 others.

TEA CULTURE

Yunnan Gathers Spring Tea

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 18, 1975)

tea growers in yunnan province are busy picking and processing spring tea. the famous pu-erh tea and yunnan black tea are being gathered in hsishuang panna, ssumao, lintsang, paoshan and other areas in the southwest china province.

counties, communes and brigades carefully managed the tea gardens last winter. fifty-three new tea toasting shops were set up in the spirit of self-reliance. processing machines and tools had been repaired and fuels brought in before spring began.

tea picking started early this year as the shrubs grew well under good temperature and ample rainfall. with high enthusiasm, rural cadres and commune members are doing a better and faster job in picking and processing.

commercial departments have sent people to tea growing areas to help tea growers with their work, purchase their products and supply them with machines and tools and fertilizer.

HAILSTORMS

Peking Outskirts Make Advances in Dispersing Hailstorms

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

nine counties and districts and 50 communes on peking outskirts have set up 294 weather stations since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution to disperse hail-carrying cloud formations, a natural phenomenon that generally occurs eighteen times a year between april and september in the mountainous and hilly areas around china's capital, with explosives.

many special classes were run in communes and production brigades to spread knowledge about hailstorm and the peasants set to work in the spirit of self-reliance under the leadership of the counties and communes to make explosives in the past few years and have achieved good results.

scientific workers from peking worked in the villages during the storm months to make detailed observations and review local meteorological data accumulated over the past ten years. they were able to derive general patterns of hail formation in the locality and worked out methods for more accurate forecasting. working together, scientific workers and peasants made fireworks that explode at a height of five hundred metres and plastic rockets that have a range of around 3,000 metres.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Goodwill Visiting Group Leaves Peking
on Tour of Albania, Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

a chinese goodwill visiting group left here by air today on a tour of albania and romania.

the group is led by hsu yun-pei, standing committee member of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee. its two deputy leaders are chen erh-tung, deputy director of the planning commission under the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chang chun-ying, deputy secretary of the party committee of the peking municipal bureau of chemical industry.

the visiting group was seen off at the airport by yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang kung-su, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

minister-counsellor musin kroi of the albanian embassy and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy here were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes
Distinguished Belgian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

following is the text of an editorial carried in the april 19 issue of the "people's daily" under the title "a warm welcome to the distinguished belgian guests":

leo tindemans, prime minister of the government of the kingdom of belgium, is due to arrive in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese government and

people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished belgian guests.

the belgian people are an industrious and courageous people. they took part in the fight to defeat the aggressors during the two world wars and made their contributions. they highly treasure the independence and sovereignty of their own country. in the present international affairs, prime minister tindemans holds that west europe should strengthen its unity, enhance the defence capabilities and maintain vigilance against the menace of aggression. these positions not only conform to the desire of the belgian people for safeguarding their country's independence but also reflect the just voice of the west european countries against superpower control, threat and bullying.

the present world situation is excellent. vast numbers of third world countries are awakening and growing in strength daily. they are waging a mighty united struggle against hegemonism. the two superpowers are beset with both internal and external troubles and ridden with crises. in order to extricate themselves out of their difficult situation, they are intensifying contention. europe is strategically the key point of their contention. their fierce contention in europe is the basic cause of the turmoil and intranquility in the european situation. there is a superpower which incessantly preaches the building of a solid "mansion of peace in europe" so as to ensure europe "security" and a "durable peace". but people find it is precisely this superpower that is expanding itself under the signboard of "relaxation" and wantonly expanding its armament while singing the tune of "disarmament". in face of such a threat, europe cannot possibly have "security", still less a "durable peace". the fierce contention between the superpowers is bound to lead to world war some day. the people of all countries, including the european people who have experienced two world wars, must get prepared.

there have always been friendly feelings between the people of china and belgium. the relations between the two countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and their economic contacts have made gratifying developments since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. prime minister tindemans shows a positive attitude toward developing the relations between china and belgium, and his current visit to china will certainly increase the friendship between the two peoples and promote the further development of the relations between the two countries. we wish the distinguished belgian guests success on their visit.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

China Trade Promotion Delegation Concludes Visit to Bolivia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade left bolivia on april 16 after a friendly visit to that country, according to a report from la paz.

li yung-ting, head of the chinese delegation, had departed for home earlier.

the chinese visitors were accorded a warm and hospitable reception in the host country. they were received on separate occasions by jose antonio zelaya, minister of mining and metallurgy; victor gonzalez fuentes, minister of industry, commerce and tourism; and carlos calvo, vice-minister of coordination and planning. friendly conversations were conducted on these occasions.

accompanied by bolivian friends, the chinese guests toured the la chojua tungsten mine, the vinto mineral smelter, the catavi tin mine, and the oruro mineral metallurgy research institute. their sightseeing tour also included the cities of santa cruz and oruro and the famous fresh water lake of titicaca, 12,500 feet above the sea level.

during their stay in bolivia, the chinese delegation was invited to take part as observer at the conference of tungsten-producing countries held in la paz from april 7 to 9.

the delegation gave a reception in la paz on april 14. among those present were armando de urioste, vice-minister of mining and metallurgy, and rolando pereira, vice-minister of industry, commerce and tourism.

the chinese delegation arrived in bolivia on april 6 accompanied by madam irma banzer of bolivia's representative office in geneva. they were welcomed at the la paz airport by mario mercado, a leading figure of bolivian mining circles, and the personal adviser of president hugo banzer.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Leaders Warmly Congratulate Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth on Great Victory of Complete Liberation of Phnom Penh by Cambodian Armed Forces and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and li su-wen this morning called at the mansion of the head of state of cambodia and handed samdech norodom sihanouk and prime minister penn nouth copies of a message of greetings dated april 17 and jointly signed by mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council in which they extended the warmest congratulations to samdech sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan on the complete liberation of phnom penh. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and li su-wen extended the most enthusiastic congratulations to the heroic cambodian people.

samdech norodom sihanouk and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and others had a warm and cordial conversation.

samdech sihanouk said: "it is with deep gratitude and emotion that we accept this most significant message of greetings. from the very beginning, the struggle of the cambodian people has enjoyed all-out support from the chinese government and people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. we will never forget this invaluable support from the chinese people." he said: "we have grown from a weak and small beginning into a strong force after five years of struggle. now the americans have fled and the traitorous lon nol clique has been defeated. the victory our people have won is a great and historic victory."

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said the complete liberation of phnom penh by the cambodian people is a very great victory which shows a just struggle is bound to be victorious. he stated: "the cambodian people's victory has been won mainly by the extremely hard and bitter struggle waged by the patriotic people of cambodia and their armed forces rallying as one around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and his excellency khieu samphan as deputy prime minister. to assist the cambodian people in their just struggle is our bounden internationalist duty." he added: "the chinese people are heartily rejoiced at the victory of the cambodian people. we hereby pay our

highest tribute to the heroic, patriotic people of cambodia and their armed forces."

among others present on the occasion to extend their congratulations were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and sun hao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Third Delegation of Japanese National Council for Japan-China Friendship Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

the third delegation of the japanese national council for japan-china friendship, after concluding its visits in peking and tachai production brigade, left here by air today for a tour of shanghai and hangchow before going home.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

Chinese Minister Meets Delegation of Japan-China Joint Trade Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang met with all members of the delegation of the japan-china joint trade committee led by masuo takashima and had a friendly conversation with delegation leader takashima and others here today.

hsi yeh-sheng, departmental director in the ministry of foreign trade, was present on the occasion.

also present was minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy here.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Arrives in Peking at Head of Korean Party and Government Delegation

Hundred Thousand People Give Ceremonious and Rousing Welcome to Distinguished Korean Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, arrived in peking by special train this afternoon on an official visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, greeted president kim il sung and his party at the railway station. a hundred thousand people in the chinese capital sang and danced to give a ceremonious and rousing welcome to the comrades-in-arms from korea, a close neighbouring country.

present at the railway station to greet president kim il sung and his party were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia; and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

other chinese party and state leaders welcoming the distinguished korean guests at the railway station were chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chen hsi-lien and chi teng-kuei, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yu chiu-li, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and li su-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee.

members of the korean party and government delegation include: kim dong gyu, member of the political

committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the d.p.r.k., o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k., chon mun sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and colonel general of the korean people's army; ho dam, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k., kye ung tae, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of foreign trade of the d.p.r.k., chong song nam, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of external economic affairs of the d.p.r.k., o guk ryol, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and commander of the air force of the korean people's army; and hyun jun keuk, alternate member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the d.p.r.k. to the people's republic of china.

china and korea are socialist neighbours as close to each other as the lips to the teeth. the people of the two countries are close brothers, and they have forged between them an unbreakable, militant friendship sealed in blood in the protracted common struggle. now that president kim il sung has come to china on a visit at the head of the korean party and government delegation, the chinese people are greatly encouraged and overjoyed.

peking, the capital of our motherland, was in a festive mood today. peking railway station was bedecked with lanterns, flags and bunting. the national flags of china and korea and multi-coloured banners fluttered in breeze over tienanmen square and the main streets. slogans on huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "a warm welcome to president kim il sung exclamation" "long live president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" "a warm welcome to the korean party and government delegation exclamation" "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and korea exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people throughout the world exclamation"

people in the chinese capital, carrying flowers and coloured streamers, joyfully converged on the railway station and tienanmen square from all quarters to await the arrival of the distinguished korean guests.

the special train carrying the distinguished guests pulled into the railway station at 4 p.m. comrade teng hsiao-ping stepped aboard the train to extend cordial greetings to president kim il sung and escorted him off the waggon. president kim il sung warmly shook hands with and embraced samdech sihanouk, samdech penn nouth and chinese leaders present on the occasion.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the railway station that flew the national flags of china and korea. the band played the national anthems of the democratic people's republic of korea and china. president kim il sung, accompanied by chinese leaders, reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and the militia of the chinese capital. when president kim il sung and other distinguished guests from korea went round to meet the welcoming crowd, the five thousand people gathered on the platform, in the lounge and the station plaza burst into a crescendo of cheering and slogan-shouting, mingled with the beating of drums and gongs. youngsters danced to welcome the distinguished guests. among the welcoming crowd were revolutionary fighters who had fought side by side with their korean comrades-in-arms in the anti-japanese war or the fatherland liberation war of korea; comrades from various circles who had been cordially received by the korean people on their visit to korea; and representatives of the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts. in exceptionally high spirits they sincerely wished that the friendship between the chinese and korean people will remain as long as the lofty changpai mountains stand and the beauteous yalu river flows on.

the presence of president kim il sung and the other distinguished korean guests added to the splendour of peking in springtime. korean and chinese songs were broadcast over loudspeakers along the route and people gathered on sidewalks waved their greetings to the distinguished guests. as the motorcade approached tienanmen square, president kim il sung, accompanied by comrade teng hsiao-ping, boarded an open car to receive greetings from the singing and dancing crowd. the square was a kaleidoscopic scene of colour and splendour. on the tienanmen rostrum were hung giant red palace lanterns; on the reviewing stands flanking the rostrum, thousands of young people used flowers in their hands to form the pattern "welcome" in korean and chinese. coloured balloons were released to the sky. gaily dressed young people danced to the rhythm of music. smiling from ear to ear, the welcoming crowds waved the national flags of the two countries and bouquets to greet the distinguished visitors. they

expressed the most profound and most affectionate sentiments of the chinese people for the korean people. the distinguished guests drove round the square for a closer look at the jubilant festive scene. president kim il sung in the open car waved to the crowd in acknowledgement of the tribute.

arriving in peking by the same train were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea li yun-chuan and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien, who had made a special trip to the border city of tantung to greet president kim il sung and his party.

arriving by the same train was hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china and member of the korean party and government delegation, who had made a special trip from peking to sineuijoo in korea to meet president kim il sung.

among those welcoming the distinguished korean visitors at the railway station were also:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee lu cheng-tsao and sha chien-li; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments concerned, the general departments and the air force of the p.l.a., the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including keng piao, li chiang, fang yi, yeh fei, chung fu-hsiang, yu hui-yung, liu hsiang-ping, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, ma ning, wang hai-jung, shih yi-chih, hsiao peng, wang hsing, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chin, huang tso-chen, chu mu-chih and teng kang.

present were mrs. hyun jun keuk, wife of the korean ambassador, officials of the korean embassy here and other korean comrades in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

when the korean party and government delegation led by president kim il sung arrived in tientsin by special train this afternoon on way to peking, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; wu tai, second secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and first vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; hsu cheng, political commissar of the tientsin garrison of the chinese

people's liberation army; wang shu-chen and hsu hsin, secretaries of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and tsai shu-mei and wang chen-tang, standing committee members of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Party and State Leaders Meet with Korean Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

chinese party and state leaders chu teh, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, li su-wen, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien this evening met with president kim il sung and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading.

members of the korean party and government delegation present on the occasion were: kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

the meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. the leading comrades of china and korea also posed for photographs together.

among others who were present at the meeting and joined in the group pictures were:

accompanying members of the korean party and government delegation, mrs. hyun jun keuk -- wife of the korean ambassador to china -- and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking, and members of the crew of the special train; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned: keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun and ma ning.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets DPRK Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met with the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea.

at the meeting, chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung cordially shook hands and exchanged regards. chairman mao extended a warm welcome to president kim il sung on his visit to china at the head of the korean party and government delegation. he also shook hands with members of the delegation, comrades kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation. o jin u, member of the korean party and government delegation, was present during the conversation.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and tang wen-sheng, deputy departmental director in the ministry of foreign affairs, were present at the meeting and the conversation.

CPC Central Committee and State Council Give Grand Banquet in Honor of Korean Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the party and government delegation of the d.p.r.k. led by him.

among the guests at the banquet were members of the delegation kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul,

chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

attending the banquet were samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

present were chinese party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, li su-wen, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien.

the grand banquet was held in the great hall of the people. huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung were hung side by side in the banquet hall, flanked by the national flags of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china. as president kim il sung and the other distinguished guests from korea walked into the banquet hall in the company of wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping and other comrades, the band struck up tunes of welcome and all present burst into warm applause in welcome to the comrades-in-arms from china's close neighbour -- korea.

at the banquet comrade teng hsiao-ping and comrade kim il sung made heart-warming speeches which drew round after round of enthusiastic applause. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china respectively. during the banquet, the band presented chinese and korean music. guests and hosts chatted amicably and clinked glasses repeatedly to the constant development of the militant friendship and great unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and korea.

also present were accompanying members of the korean party and government delegation, ambassador hyun jun keuk's wife and diplomatic officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, members of the crew of the special train for the delegation and other korean comrades in peking.

attending the banquet were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress lu cheng-tsao and sha chien-li;

leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the general departments and services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, yeh fei, chung fu-hsiang, yu hui-yung, liu hsiang-ping, yang cheng-wu, liang pi-yeh, chang tsung-hsun, ma ning, feng yung-shun, chang chi-hui, liu tao-sheng, chang ta-chih, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, chang hsiang-shan, shih yi-chih, hsiao peng, wang hsing, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, su chieh, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chin, huang tso-chen, yang chun-sheng, chu mu-chih, teng kang, chai tse-min, and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan as well as combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and representatives of relatives of fallen heroes of the c.p.v., and leading members of the peking organizations of workers, youth and women and the china-korea friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended the banquet.

Text of CPC Central Committee Vice Chairman and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, April 18, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, at the banquet given here this evening in honour of president kim il sung and the korean party and government delegation:

respected comrade president kim il sung,

respected comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

comrades and friends,

the korean people's great leader president kim il sung has come to our country at the head of the korean party and government delegation on an official friendship visit. this is a major event of historic significance in the relations between the chinese and korean parties and our two countries. the people of our country are

much rejoiced and inspired by this event. just now the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, and they had a very cordial and friendly conversation. on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i here extend our warmest welcome and highest esteem to president kim il sung, the chinese people's close comrade-in-arms, and the korean party and government delegation led by him.

president kim il sung is the founder of the great korean workers' party and the democratic people's republic of korea and the long-tested, respected and beloved leader of the korean people. for decades, president kim il sung has integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the korean revolution, adhered to the marxist-leninist line and led the korean people in winning one great victory after another.

under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people fought bravely and were the first to defeat u.s. imperialist armed aggression since the conclusion of the second world war. they thus safeguarded the fruits of victory of the people's revolution and set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world in the anti-imperialist cause.

following president kim il sung's revolutionary line, the heroic korean people have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhered to the socialist road and, through self-reliance and hard work, achieved splendid successes in socialist construction at chollima speed. at present, in enthusiastic response to the militant call of the tenth plenary session of the fifth central committee of the korean workers' party, they are vigorously carrying forward the three great revolutionary movements -- ideological, technical and cultural, bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction with high political zeal and boundless revolutionary drive and striving to attain ahead of schedule the magnificent goals set in the six-year national economic plan.

the korean workers' party and the korean government and people have adhered to proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposed imperialism and modern revisionism and actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, thus making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. constantly strengthening ties of friendship and unity with all peoples, and especially the people of third world countries, you are enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

the chinese people heartily rejoice at the great successes achieved by the fraternal korean people under the leadership of president kim il sung. we extend to you our warmest congratulations and sincerely wish you new and greater victories in the days to come exclamation

comrades and friends,

under the leadership of the korean workers' party, the korean people have waged an unremitting struggle to realize their noble aspiration of reunifying the fatherland. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has repeatedly put forward correct propositions and reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. in particular, the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and five-point programme for preventing national division and reunifying the fatherland, which were put forward by president kim il sung, fully accord with korea's national interests and enjoy the resolute backing of the entire korean people and extensive international support. but the park chung hee clique, supported and instigated by u.s. imperialism, has obdurately opposed the reasonable proposals of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, trampled on the joint statement of north and south korea and tried to sabotage the north-south talks. it has intensified its fascist suppression of the south korean people and made continual military provocations against the northern half of the republic, thus aggravating the tension on the korean peninsula. the united states has so far refused to withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea and clung to a policy of "two koreas" in a vain attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of korea. facts have shown that to remove foreign interference is crucial to an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the korean people.

the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people have consistently supported the korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland, resolutely supported the principles and programme advanced by president kim il sung to attain this end and resolutely supported the korean people's demand that the united states withdraw all its armed forces from south korea so that the korean people may resolve their own problems. we are firmly convinced that, under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, the kith and kin compatriots in north and south korea will be reunited, and the beautiful land of korea which stretches over 3,000 ri will be reunified exclamation

comrades and friends,

the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. all the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. the scramble between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more fierce. they not only contend for continents but also contend for oceans. the farther they stretch their hands, and the more areas where they exercise hegemony, the heavier will be their burdens and the more strongly will they be resisted by the people of all countries. beset by troubles at home and abroad, and with their strength failing to match their ambitions, they are in a dire predicament. the revolutionary struggles of all peoples are advancing victoriously amidst turmoil. it is now evident to everyone that the international situation has undergone a tremendous change in favour of the people of all countries. the third world, as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, is in upheaval.

the best proof is the developing situation in indochina. the cambodian people, rallying around the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, have persisted in a people's revolutionary war with dauntless heroism and, after five years of courageous fighting, finally, on april 17, liberated phnom penh, toppled the puppet phnom penh regime fostered by u.s. imperialism and won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation. we chinese people enthusiastically hail this great victory of the heroic cambodian people and extend to them our warmest congratulations. meanwhile, under the leadership of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the patriotic armymen and civilians in south viet nam are severely punishing the nguyen van thieu clique for its crimes of violating the paris agreement, opposing national concord, constantly grabbing land from the liberated areas and suppressing and massacring the people in the south. they have liberated a large area including such important cities as da nang and hue. under their blows, nguyen van thieu's reactionary rule is on the verge of collapse. though the u.s. government is still frantically trying to give its saigon puppets blood transfusions and boost their morale, it can by no means halt the triumphant advance of the south vietnamese people. we warmly congratulate the heroic south vietnamese people on their great victories and firmly support their just struggle to uphold the paris agreement and defend their national rights. the new victories won by the indochinese peoples in their struggle are a source of great encouragement to the people of all countries and will have a far-reaching influence on the world situation as a whole. they bear out once again chairman mao's statement on may 20, 1970 that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

in the middle east, the just struggle of the arab and palestinian peoples against israeli zionism has seriously frustrated the superpowers' plans of aggression. the reason why the middle east question long remains unsettled is that israel obstinately persists in expansion and aggression and that the superpowers are contending with each other in that region. any and all solutions advocated by either superpower are aimed at extending its own force of aggression. we believe that the arab and palestinian peoples, relying on their own close unity and carrying on an unremitting struggle, will certainly recover their lost territories and regain their national rights. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle until complete victory is won.

in southern africa, there has been a new upsurge in the national liberation movements. the people of mozambique and angola have shattered colonial rule there. the people in zimbabwe, namibia and azania have scored significant victories in their just struggle. this excellent situation in southern africa has been brought about by the protracted armed struggle of the people there. their armed struggle has gained the support and acclamation of african states and the revolutionary people of the world. what calls for alertness is that the white racist regimes in south africa and rhodesia are now resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to maintain their reactionary rule. while continuing their armed suppression, they are using political deception in a vain attempt to split the national liberation movements in these countries, break the militant unity of the african states and undermine the armed struggle of the people in southern africa. the superpowers, too, are stirring up trouble and sowing discord behind the scenes. we are convinced that the african countries, who have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism, and the increasingly awakening african people will surely use revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, particularly armed struggle, and thus frustrate all enemy schemes and win independence and liberation for all countries throughout africa.

lenin pointed out: "the content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war." so long as imperialism exists in the world, this social system engenders war. this is something independent of man's will. what prevails is not a so-called irreversible process of detente, but the increasing danger of a new world war. while talking about "detente" and "peace", both superpowers are in fact energetically preparing for war. we must not lose our vigilance. neither nuclear war nor conventional war can save imperialism and hegemonism from their doom, but will only stimulate a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

comrades and friends,

there is an especially profound revolutionary friendship between the chinese and korean parties, between our two countries and our two peoples. our two countries, linked by common mountains and rivers, are fraternal neighbours as close as the lips to the teeth. our two parties and peoples are long-tested close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. our militant friendship and revolutionary unity is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has been forged and fostered by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung personally. it has grown in our long struggle against common enemies. and it is indestructible. we have received great support and assistance from you in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international struggles. on behalf of chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to express our deepest gratitude to the korean workers' party headed by president kim il sung and to the korean government and people.

in the present situation, the further reinforcement of the militant friendship and great unity of our two parties, countries and peoples is of utmost importance to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in both our countries, to the strengthening of the third world peoples' cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism and to the proletarian cause of communism. we believe that the current visit to china by president kim il sung at the head of the korean party and government delegation will surely advance the relations between our two parties and countries to a new stage. the chinese people will forever stand together with the korean people and together with you fight to the end for our common revolutionary cause.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and korean parties, and of our two countries and peoples,

to the health and long life of president kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close comrade-in-arms,

to the health of all the comrades on the korean party and government delegation,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends exclamation

Text of President Kim Il Sung's Speech
at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, at the welcome banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china:

esteemed comrade vice-chairman wang hung-wen,

esteemed comrade vice-chairman yeh chien-ying,

esteemed comrade vice-chairman teng hsiao-ping,

esteemed leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

esteemed samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and princess,

esteemed prince penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madam,

dear comrades and friends,

it gives us great pleasure today to revisit the people's republic of china, our fraternal country, after a long time and sit together with you, our close comrades-in-arms, here in an amicable atmosphere.

allow me, first of all, to express my deep thanks to comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and intimate friend of the korean people, the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china for having kindly invited our delegation to visit china and for showing us this boundless hospitality now.

at the same time i would like to convey the warm militant greetings from the entire korean people to the fraternal chinese people.

i am also hugely delighted to meet here head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk, our close comrade-in-arms, prince penn nouth and other cambodian friends, and i express my profound thanks to you for your warm welcome.

we have been warmly welcomed by the chinese people everywhere we went through -- from the very first moment of our entry into tantung yesterday from our country until our arrival at peking.

the tumultuous welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm accorded us today by the citizens of peking vividly showed the beautiful picture of great friendship between korea and china and demonstrated the invincibility of this friendship to the whole world.

no sooner had we arrived at peking than we went straight to have a significant meeting with comrade mao tsetung and exchanged a friendly talk with him in an amicable atmosphere. this is an expression of particular attention to our delegation, for which i feel very glad.

korea-china friendship is a militant friendship between class brothers based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is a noble friendship sealed in blood through the common struggle against imperialism and an immortal friendship that will endure any ordeal and will flower forever.

we are convinced that our visit to china will contribute greatly to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a higher plane in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era; and to accelerating the revolutionary movements in asia and the rest of the world.

our present era is characterized by the ceaseless struggle between the old forces and the new-emerging forces, as a new historic era in which the general crisis of imperialism is being aggravated and the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world have appeared on the international arena as its masters.

as the economic crisis is worsening and the political crisis and social contradictions are growing acute in the capitalist world, the imperialists are more stubbornly persisting in the policy of war, threat and blackmail in an attempt to find a way out. on the other hand, the anti-imperialist struggle

of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and the international working class is surging high on a worldwide scale.

at the present stage in which the struggle between the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary forces is becoming increasingly fierce on the international scene, it is of very great importance to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle of our two peoples.

we shall take this opportunity to have an ample exchange of views with chinese comrades on problems of the development of the present international relations and take effective measures for our two peoples' future common struggle to cope with the fast-changing situation.

joining hands closely from long ago, the korean and chinese peoples have been hewing out the road to national liberation and class emancipation, to socialist revolution and construction; and through their own experience they have realized that their destinies are inseparably related to each other as teeth to lips.

in the past our two peoples fought in firm unity, and defeated japanese imperialism and also repulsed the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

in the future, too, the two peoples will fight and win as comrades-in-arms and as brothers.

the present situation in our two countries is excellent and their might is increasing as never before.

under the leadership of comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china headed by him the fraternal chinese people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and converted a backward old china into a socialist new china in a short span of time.

the imperialists' policy of blockading and isolating china has been bankrupted shamefully, and the people's republic of china has grown in strength as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia and its international prestige is rising as never before.

in recent years in china the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has consolidated the proletarian dictatorship, strengthened the unity of the entire people, built up the nation's economic might and defence capabilities and further renewed the people's mental and moral qualities.

indeed, the chinese people are now entering an era of national prosperity china has never known in its history of thousands of years.

china was historically plagued by poverty and hunger and is inhabited by a huge population. but it has successfully solved the problems of food, clothing and housing for its people, reaping a bumper harvest every year when the world is swept by food crisis; though once far removed from modern technological civilization, it has rapidly developed its economy, culture, science and technology to such a level as to launch artificial earth satellites. all this was possible only in the present era led by the communist party of china.

all the epochal changes brought about in china today are the brilliant fruits borne of the long, indomitable revolutionary activities and wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung who founded the communist party of china and has invariably led it along the road to victory and who has dedicated his all to the freedom and happiness of the chinese people, and borne of his revolutionary line which has creatively applied the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete realities of the chinese revolution.

the korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal chinese people on their successes achieved in the revolution and construction, regarding them as a common victory for the world's revolutionary peoples.

the tenth congress of the communist party of china and the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china showed that the unity of the party, the state, the people and the army in china has reached new heights and been further consolidated under the banner of proletarian dictatorship.

we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people ever greater victories in their future struggle to build china into a mighty modern socialist state and in their cause of liberating taiwan and reunifying all china.

since national liberation the korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence in the northern half of the republic under our party's leadership, and thereby turned, in a short space of time, their once backward country into a strong socialist sovereign and independent state which never vacillates in whatever storm and stress.

at present our people are further speeding up the chollima march in order to fulfil ahead of schedule

the six-year plan set forth by the fifth party congress this year which will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea.

as the socialist construction has entered a higher stage and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is accelerated through the intensified ideological revolution in our country, the socialist economic construction goes on more successfully and there is a fresh upswing throughout all its spheres.

the successful building of socialism in korea and china and the militant unity of the two peoples are precisely a powerful factor that will strengthen the world's socialist forces and the anti-imperialist national liberation forces and hasten the destruction of the imperialist forces of aggression in asia.

dear comrades and friends,

a great revolutionary transformation has taken place in the east and the look of asia has radically changed since the second world war.

the colonial asia, the underdeveloped east of yesterday has disappeared once and for all and new asia has been born that advances towards independence, progress and prosperity.

the u.s. imperialists started going downhill after their ignominious military defeat in the korean war and have sustained repeated setbacks in their aggressive wars in indo-china, and their hostile policy towards china has gone bankrupt. all this proves that no desperate manoeuvring on the part of the imperialists can block the liberation struggle of the peoples and stop the victorious advance of socialism.

nowadays the u.s. imperialists are again being dealt fatal blows and are sliding into an inextricable quagmire of ruin in indo-china.

yesterday the cambodian national liberation people's armed forces defeated the traitorous lon nol clique, the stooges of u.s. imperialism, and finally liberated phnom penh.

this is a great victory won by the patriotic cambodian people in their five-year-long heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and it is another shameful defeat sustained by the u.s. imperialists in asia.

this glorious victory of the cambodian people over u.s. imperialism and its stooges is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist national liberation

struggle of the oppressed nations and a historic event exerting a great influence upon the development of the situation of southeast asia as a whole.

availing ourselves of this opportunity, i warmly congratulate the cambodian national liberation people's armed forces on their shining victories in the operation to liberate phnom penh and in the cause of liberating the whole country under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia.

now in south viet nam, too, the saigon puppet clique is being dealt strong punitive attacks by the south vietnamese people and the people's liberation armed forces and it is on the verge of collapse.

in asia the imperialists have resorted to various methods and tricks one after the other such as direct armed intervention, neo-colonialist rule through their puppets and the "new asian policy" to make asians fight among themselves; however, they have been unable to save themselves from doom and reached such a dead end that they can no longer hold out in asia.

we actively support the struggle of the indochinese peoples against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of all the asian peoples.

we strongly support the arab peoples in their struggle to regain the occupied arab territories and restore the national rights of the palestinian people and manifest firm solidarity with the african and latin american people in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

africa which was called dark continent yesterday is turning into a new continent over which the light of complete liberation is dawning; in latin america, too, the colonial system of imperialism is being shaken to its very foundation.

at present the struggle of the third world peoples is developing in depth, into a collective, joint struggle to achieve complete economic emancipation, while consolidating their political independence already achieved, to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order.

because of the community of their past situations and the identity of their present struggles the korean people are standing firm by the third world peoples on the same front and fighting in close coordination with them.

indeed, the world has never undergone such a rapid change in such depth and width as today.

the third world which emerged out of struggle is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times; it is a great motive power that advances the history of mankind.

the common struggle waged by the third world, which is inhabited by the overwhelming majority of the world's population and has a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, is a great struggle that will cut off the lifeline of world imperialism.

once old and new colonialism is wiped out of asia, africa and latin america, neither imperialist western europe nor imperialist north america will be able to exist.

however this does not mean that imperialism will recede from its position of its own accord.

the further the imperialists are driven into a predicament, the more they resort to double-faced tactics, holding an olive branch in one hand and wielding a bayonet in the other, and the more viciously they manoeuvre for aggression and war under the signboard of "peace." this is a rule.

now the imperialists are openly working to find a way out of their deepening economic crisis in a new adventurous war of aggression.

however, war will never bring them any way out.

as historical facts show, in former days aggressive wars ended in the defeat of imperialists. now if they provoke war again, it will accelerate the final ruin of imperialism.

we shall always keep a sharp vigilance against the imperialist threat of war and get ourselves firmly prepared to meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event victoriously, whether there will be war or revolution.

we consider that in order to defeat imperialism, maintain and consolidate peace and hasten our revolutionary victory, we must thoroughly frustrate the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of the imperialists by countering the enemy's spear with our spear and meeting his deceptive "peace" tactics with revolutionary principle.

the world's anti-imperialist revolutionary forces will definitively defeat imperialism and win final revolutionary victory, if they are strongly united,

and administer successive blows at imperialism and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere.

our people's present struggle to reunify their divided country is a major link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle which is being carried out on a worldwide scale.

now that the colonial system of imperialism is in the process of total disintegration the colonial rule of u.s. imperialism in south korea will never remain intact, either.

encouraged by the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the republic, the people of all strata in south korea are waging an increasingly dynamic struggle against fascism and for democracy, and the colonial military fascist rule of u.s. imperialism and its stooges in sinking into a serious crisis.

in an endeavour to save themselves from crisis, u.s. imperialism and south korea's ruling clique are intensifying their fascist repression of the south korean people and further stepping up their preparations of war against the northern half of the republic.

however, history is not moving as the imperialists and their lackeys expect but advancing steadily as the people, makers of history, wish and act.

if the south korean rulers continue to suppress at the point of the bayonet the people's discontent and wrath that is underlying south korean society, it will result in a greater revolutionary explosion.

if revolution takes place in south korea, we, as one and the same nation, will not just look at it with folded arms but will strongly support the south korean people.

if the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

in this war we will only lose the military demarcation line and will gain the country's reunification.

the problem of whether there be peace or war in korea now depends, in the last analysis, on the attitude of the united states which actually holds all powers in south korea and lords it over there.

if the united states really desires peace in korea and does not want to obstruct the peaceful reunification of korea, it should stop instigating the traitorous forces rejected by the people in south korea and it

should not interfere in what the people are doing so that they may realize the democratization of society and establish a democratic regime as they demand.

u.s. imperialism must desist from its aggressive ambition to rig up "two koreas" and take hold of south korea as its permanent colony and military base, and must get out of south korea.

if u.s. troops pull out of south korea and a democratic figure with national conscience comes into power in south korea as its people demand, we will firmly guarantee a durable peace in korea and successfully solve the question of korea's reunification among us koreans themselves by peaceful means.

the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people always give firm support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

i take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for having sent their volunteers to help our people with blood during the korean war, for having given us a lot of aid in our postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and in our work of socialist construction and for carrying on positive activities in support of our people's struggle for national reunification on the international arena.

dear comrades and friends,

the future of the world belongs to the peoples who advance, holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

in order to promote the common cause of anti-imperialism and achieve the final triumph of the cause of socialism, the korean people will march forward forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people and will firmly fight on hand in hand with the peoples of the socialist countries, the third world peoples and all the progressive people of the world.

now, at this place overflowing with fraternal friendship, may i propose a toast:

to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the korean people and the chinese people,

to the prosperity and progress of the people's republic of china,

to the solidarity of the peoples of socialist countries, the third world peoples and the progressive people the world over,

to the good health and long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

to the health of comrade chairman chu teh,

to the health of comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of vice-chairmen wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying and teng hsiao-ping,

to the health of leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

to the good health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and princess,

to the health of prince penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madam,

to the health of diplomatic envoys from different countries and madams,

and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Economic Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 17, 1975)

niger economic delegation led by boulama manga, minister of economy, commerce and industries of niger, with lou tou ibrahim, secretary of state at the presidency in charge of information, as deputy leader, arrived in kwangchow by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade. they will hold business consultations with trade groups related to china's export commodities fair.

vice-chairman chang ken-sheng of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to

warmly welcome all members of the niger economic delegation this evening.

attending the banquet were vice-chairman li hui of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Closed in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Apr. 17, 1975)

the two-week-long chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here today.

among the over 100,000 visitors were head of the panamanian government general omar torrijos, cabinet ministers, members of the general staff of the national guards, members of the national legislative commission, social figures of various circles, and people from all parts of the country.

guests and friends from central american countries, ecuador and colombia also visited the exhibition.

the chinese films "red detachment of women", "white-haired girl", and "brilliant spectacle" were shown during the exhibition. the coloured film of the revolutionary modern dance drama "red detachment of women" was transmitted throughout the country through the 4th television channel.

panamanian public warmly congratulated the chinese people on their great achievements made in the past 25 years under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. many visitors said that the exhibition was conducive to the panamanian people's understanding of the chinese people and helped to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND PERU

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets New Peruvian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

chinese vice-premier ku mu met with new peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero here this afternoon.

juan alayza rospigliosi, minister-counsellor of the peruvian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were shen chih-wei, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Minister Meets Romanian Telecommunications Experts' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1975)

chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the romanian delegation of telecommunications experts led by gheorghe balasoiu.

present at the meeting was vice-minister of posts and telecommunications liu cheng-ching.

also present were minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and other officials of the romanian embassy here.

vice-minister liu cheng-ching gave a banquet for the delegation this evening. present were leading members of departments concerned, including chiao wei-chung and liu yuan.

CHINA AND UN

Soviet Draft Text on Marine Scientific Research Denounced at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 17, 1975)

the draft text on marine scientific research advanced by the soviet union and other countries was discussed at plenary meetings of the third committee of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea on april 10 and 17. representatives of a number of countries pointed out in their speeches that many articles of the draft text are detrimental to the sovereignty and security of the coastal states and serve the interests of the marine powers. therefore, the draft text is unacceptable.

the soviet draft stipulates that scientific research in the economic zone unrelated to exploration and exploitation of resources can be conducted with advance "notification" to a coastal state. this aroused opposition from many countries including pakistan, algeria, nigeria, kenya, albania, china, yugoslavia, chile and canada. the pakistan representative said that this would deprive the coastal state of basic jurisdiction over its economic zone. the pakistan and nigerian representatives both emphasized that consent from a coastal state must be obtained before scientific research may be conducted in waters under its jurisdiction, because this has to do with its sovereignty and security.

the algerian representative said that the soviet draft only set obligations for the coastal states without defining their due rights. as is well known, the developing countries are unable to conduct scientific research in the off-shore waters of the developed countries. the draft affirms such factual inequality.

the representative of kenya said that he found it difficult to accept that an outside state could have jurisdiction in matters which were within the national jurisdiction of another state.

the albanian representative said that it is the right of a coastal state to exercise full control over marine scientific research conducted by other states within its territorial waters, as well as within its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

the chinese representative pointed out that this provision in the soviet draft actually nullifies the jurisdiction of the coastal states over marine scientific research. the soviet proposition, he noted, gives the superpowers a free hand to carry out all furtive

activities under the pretext of scientific research. he reaffirmed that in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and security and defend their national economic interests, numerous third world and other countries have maintained that marine scientific research conducted in the sea area under the national jurisdiction of a coastal state must obtain the prior consent of the coastal state concerned. this is entirely reasonable. the provision in the soviet draft, he said, imposes obligations on the coastal states, thus encroaching upon their sovereignty and independence.

the so-called "freedom of scientific research" stipulated in the soviet draft was also opposed by many developing countries. the algerian representative said that the draft fully ignores the just proposition put forward by a great number of the small and medium-sized countries and still insists on the so-called "freedom of scientific research" on the high seas, completely disregarding the role of the international machinery to be set up soon. the developing countries, he added, strongly demand that a new international economic order be established. the draft should not confirm the unjust old international economic order.

the albanian representative pointed out that the soviet draft permits so-called "freedom of scientific research", this only means that the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, have the freedom to make strategic studies and plunder the resources of other countries and to carry out their aggressive and hegemonic policies.

the chinese representative said that his delegation strongly maintains that marine scientific research conducted in the international sea area shall be subjected to appropriate regulation by the international regime and the international machinery which are to be set up.

the brazilian representative exposed the fictitiousness of so-called marine scientific research for "peaceful purposes" as the draft has claimed. he said that the draft stipulates for "the freedom of (marine) scientific research" on the high seas, but this does not conform to the principle that the high seas are the common wealth of mankind.

the indian representative said that with respect to the possible abuse of research facilities, the soviet proposal did not state what would happen should the coastal state determine that the facilities were being used for other than peaceful purposes. if such a situation arose, the coastal state should be able to take action against the offender either by suspending the research or by expelling the offender from the area under its jurisdiction.

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EMPIRICISM

To Continue the Revolution, It Is Necessary To Overcome Empiricism

by

Ling Yüeh (凌跃)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has recently taught us, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." Empiricism hinders people from clarifying the question of theory. Without overcoming empiricism, we cannot clarify the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, or clearly distinguish Marxism from revisionism and would be fooled. Therefore, we say that empiricism is a lieutenant to revisionism and also a stumbling block on the great road of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to practice Marxism and criticize revisionism even better, we must overcome empiricism.

Is the possession of experience empiricism? No! Marxism at all times deems that the possession of experience is a good thing and not a bad one, and the more experiences are acquired through practice, the better it is. The question is that we must use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to sum up practical experiences, raise them to the level of theory, repeatedly test them in practice, constantly sum them up and raise their standards. This is not empiricism but the scientific method for knowing the truth all along advocated by Chairman Mao. Empiricism slights the theory of revolution, looks upon the experience acquired by an individual within a given period and a given realm as the universal truth and something which can be used everywhere at all times, and carries it as a burden. In this way, we will hinder ourselves from forging ahead along the road of continued revolution. Our vision may even be blocked by this burden and we may become captives to revisionism.

Blind faith in our own narrow experiences and disdain for the guiding role of the theory of revolution and the importance of upholding Chairman Mao's correct line are the chief manifestations of empiricism. People with the burden of empiricism on their backs invariably think that their little personal experience alone is reliable, while the theory of revolution that generalizes and sums up the experiences of struggle of millions upon millions of people appears dispensable. "By drawing on the old experiences acquired over several decades, we can offer resistance for a while and handle things all our life." This is often repeated by people guilty of empiricism. These comrades should coolly think for a while: In the revolutionary struggle over the past few decades, under the guidance of what kind of ideas and line have you won victories in battles and obtained some results? Under what conditions have you run into snags and stumbled? Provided that you seriously think about this question, it is not difficult to come to a conclusion: Departed from the guidance of the theory of revolution, it is very easy to get misled by certain superficial phenomena and false appearances in the complex class struggle and two-line struggle. Haven't many of us learned quite a number of lessons of this kind?

Comrades with empiricism are inevitably opposed to change and conservative in their thinking without studying new questions. These comrades know a lot of conditions in part and individual examples, but they seldom devote time and energy to the study of problems bearing on the whole situation and sysematic materials. They are accustomed to the old conventions and old rules, but usually are skeptical of and find it difficult to accept the new things. They cannot discern the development of the situation of the revolution and the changes in objective conditions but use the "old rules" to handle the new problems. When things do not work, they blame the leadership for "not supporting" them and the masses for "not heeding what they say." These comrades often make the partial experience of a time or matter absolute and universal, consider certain erroneous things as good things, and ask other comrades to accept them. The fallacies are spread about and cause endless harm.

Comrades with empiricism are bound to consider themselves always in the right, look down upon the masses, and have faith only in their narrow experience but do not believe that the broad masses of the people have even richer experiences. They evaluate the advanced experiences and suggestions of the masses not with Marxism as the criterion but with their personal experience as the yardstick. They support whatever conforms to their "old regulations" and oppose everything that does not conform to them. As far as the comrades shouldering specific leadership work are concerned, empiricism often leads to the practice of "what I say counts" and the "patriarchal system," thus weakening the collective leadership of the Party committee and democratic life within the Party.

Comrades with empiricism are bound to be busy in their work and practice routinism. They cannot see or grasp the important things but monopolize the trivialities. As Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out the philistine routineers "respect experience but despise theory, and therefore cannot have a comprehensive view of an entire objective process,

lack clear direction and long-range perspective and are complacent over occasional successes and glimpses of the truth. If such persons direct a revolution, they will lead it up a blind alley."

Empiricism is a form of manifestation of subjectivism. Comrades with empiricism do not understand the Marxist theory of knowledge. Chairman Mao teaches us, "What is perceived cannot at once be comprehended, and that only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived. Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." Taking commodities for example, millions upon millions of people use them and are in contact with them every day. However, the exposure of the nature of commodities and hence the revelation of the law governing the development of capitalism is not attributable to the concrete experience of that person using the commodities, but to the great work Capital written by Marx with the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Today, under the situation of the ever deepening socialist revolution, we are faced with combat tasks that are more formidable and complex than those in any previous revolutionary period. This requires us to take the Marxist theory as a guide and consciously use the proletarian stand, viewpoint and method to analyze the phenomena around us, sum up our own experiences, clearly recognize the orientation of the revolution and distinguish between Marxism and revisionism.

Speaking again of commodities, there is still commodity production in our socialist society at the present. We still use and are in contact with commodities every day. But in what way are the commodities of the socialist society and those of the capitalist society similar and dissimilar? How many of our comrades have considered and analyzed these questions in the past? Is it possible to understand such questions of theory through relying on the narrow experiences of the individuals? In addition, such phenomena as struggle for fame and gain, corruption and larceny, manipulation and speculation, still constantly emerge in socialist society. Some of our comrades have direct or indirect experiences in the handling of them, but have we theoretically and deeply investigated the sources that engender these phenomena, and studied the emergence of these phenomena in conjunction with commodity production? Liu Shao-ch'i publicized "san-tzu i-pao," the "Four Big Freedom," "material incentive," and "profit in command." Lin Piao advocated such revisionist trash as "materialism" and "material incentive" and "enticement with office, emolument and favor." They made use of the relations of commodity and money, and the bourgeois right and idea of bourgeois right still existing in socialist society to fister new bourgeois elements in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Have we studied such soil and conditions that engender the bourgeoisie? Because of their empiricism and lack of Marxism, many comrades cannot clearly distinguish the revisionist trash peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and cannot correctly handle the relations of commodity and money still existing in socialist society and have been fooled by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Haven't these historical lessons precisely shown in the concrete that empiricism is a lieutenant to revisionism?

Through seriously study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the assertions of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dictatorship of the proletariat, we will be able to keep a sober-mind, clearly discern the danger of empiricism and the importance of studying the theory of revolution, and raise our consciousness in studying theory and overcoming empiricism. The most fundamental path to overcome empiricism is to read and study seriously. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors." To every one of our revolutionaries, personal practical experience is of course valuable, but we must not be complacent with our personal narrow experience or slight the theory of revolution. In the struggle of socialist revolution, we must consciously maintain the combination of theory with practice, use the basic Marxist theories to guide our revolutionary actions, insist on using the basic Marxist principles to analyze the phenomena around us, proceed from one point to another and from the outside to the inside, discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, and raise the fragmentary and incomplete knowledge to the level of theory reflecting the objective laws of things. This is what Lenin said, "All scientific (correct, careful and not absurd) abstractions more profound, more accurately and more completely reflect nature. From lively intuition to abstract thought, and from abstract thought to practice, this is the path to the recognition of truth and the dialectics of objective actuality." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 181) The practice of revolutionary struggle shows that we cannot distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism through relying on narrow experience alone. Only through diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and raising our theoretical level can we opportunely lay bare the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks of the revisionists in waving a red flag to oppose the red flag and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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CONTINUED REVOLUTION

Only Through Seriously Studying Theory Is It Possible To Continue the Revolution

by

Yü P'an-kung (于 潘宮) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1975)

Our great leader Chairman Mao said, "We should maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war, and carry on our revolutionary work to the end." As far as we people who have gone through the years of revolutionary war are concerned, responding to this call of Chairman Mao's and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit constitute an important question in persisting in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a most determined and most ruthless war waged by the new class against a more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased tenfold by its overthrow (even if only in one country)." In the entire historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the people of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes are still there, and have not given up hope. On the one hand, they stubbornly cling to every battlefield not yet occupied by the proletariat, and on the other hand, they invariably make use of all means to launch frantic counter-attacks against the proletariat in a vain attempt to recover their lost "paradise." Within this historical period, there is still the violent class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and there is the danger or capitalist restoration. The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and wage a protracted, tenacious, desperate and life-or-death struggle against the bourgeoisie. In this struggle, we must continue to demolish many earth embankments of the bourgeoisie and continue to occupy many battlefields. This requires us to continue to develop the same vigor of fighting against the enemies with bayonets, seizing mountain tops and blowing up forts displayed in the years of the revolutionary war.

The spirit of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is not born out of the void and can only come from the profound understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the constant raising of the awareness of continued revolution. As Lenin pointed out, "Without the theory of revolution, there can be no revolutionary movement." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. I, p. 241) In the past, we were able to charge ahead and take enemy positions on the smoke-covered fields with no fear of bloodshed and sacrifice because we had personally experienced the ruthless oppression and exploitation of the landlords and capitalists and suffered under imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries. Educated by the Party and Chairman Mao, we have come to understand the revolutionary

truth of fighting for whom. Today, following the constant deepening of the revolution, the class struggle is acute, complex and even very violent at times. The dictatorship of the proletariat has not only to suppress the resistance of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes at home and guard against subversion and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism, but also to shoulder the historical task of reforming the small producers, restricting the bourgeois right and gradually weakening the soil breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie until it is wiped out in the end. We have to wage struggle against the enemies with guns as well as those without guns. We have to wage struggle against the old bourgeois elements as well as the new bourgeois elements, and also the old traditional concepts and force of habit. This requires us to diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only in this way can we understand why there is still class struggle in the entire historical period of socialism, why revisionism would be engendered, why we must persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and how to continue the revolution.

In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, I have all along thought about this question: Why have some old comrades left the ranks, committed errors and even taken a more dangerous road in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorsip of the proletariat? Through repeated studies and thinking, and summing up the positive and negative aspects of experiences and lessons, I have come to see more clearly that basically speaking, this is still a question of whether or not the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is studied. The basic program of our Party calls for the thorough overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatatorship of the proletariat, and the use of socialism to overcome capitalism and finally realize communism. This is a protracted combat task. This basic program of our Party has been put forth in accordance with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, only through understanding the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we know how to implement the basic program of the Party, make ideological preparations for protracted battle, constantly guard against erosion by bourgeois ideas, and at all times maintain a vigorous revolutionary fighting spirit. Heaven't some comrades left the ranks in the course of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and committed errors precisely because they did not understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have no ideological preparation for protracted battles and consider the victory at a certain stage of the revolution as the final victory? Chairman Mao points out, "This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." We should seriously understand this instruction of Chairman Mao's.

For more than twenty years since the liberation of the whole country, in the course of leading us to wage a great struggle to oppose revisionism, prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chairman Mao has repeatedly stressed that the whole Party, and in particular, the leading cadres at all levels "must read more

Marxist-Leninist works." Since the tenth two-line struggle in the Party in particular, Chairman Mao has again stressed this point many times. This is the greatest solicitude shown politically and ideologically by our great leader Chairman Mao to our leading cadres at all levels. We must assiduously read more books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, take the lead in properly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain and carry forward the spirit of struggle in the years of the revolutionary wars and carry on the revolutionary work to the end!

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BETTER STAFF AND SIMPLER ADMINISTRATION

Maintain Better Staff and Simpler Administration and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the Revolutionary Committee of Lingpao county,
Honan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory has profoundly expounded the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed out the extreme importance of the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat at the moment. Through linking up serious study and discussion with the revolutionary practice since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our county revolutionary committee has come to understand deeply that to maintain better staff and simpler administration and carry out the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor is an extremely important content in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Question of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Must Be Clarified

The fundamental theory of Marxism tells us that as a tool of class struggle, state power belongs to the superstructure. The proletarian state apparatus is a vehicle of the proletariat for the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. It must effectively serve the socialist economic base and guarantee the realization of the historic mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stimulates that state organizations and state personnel must "combat bureaucracy, maintain close ties with the masses and wholeheartedly serve the people. Cadres at all levels must participate in collective productive labor." At the same time, it also stipulates that "every organ of state must apply the principle of efficient and simple administration." All these aim at making the state organs as the superstructure to serve more effectively the socialist economic base and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the organs in our county were divided into many overlapping levels and overstaffed. These old traces, old traditions and old styles manifested in organs of state power seriously hampered the broad masses of cadres from going deep into the midst of reality and basic levels to participate in labor and maintain close contacts with the masses, and were extremely unfavorable to the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and the broad masses have

criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the buildup of state power. The revolutionary committees at all levels have implemented efficient and simple administration, and brand-new features have appeared in the buildup of the state power of the proletariat. The dictatorship of the proletariat has never before so strong. But we can never show any sign of lethargy and relaxation. It should be noted that in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. Therefore, we must continuously consolidate and strengthen the state power buildup of the proletariat and penetratingly criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie and persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

Practice makes us understand that the ideological revolutionization of state organ cadres is an extremely important question in the buildup of state power. This question directly bears on the nature of our state power and on the destiny of the Party and the state. Due to the existence of classes and class struggle, due to the existence of bourgeois rights and due to bourgeois influence and corrosion, "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously and on a mass scale" and "this occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the Party members. Both within the ranks of the proletariat and among the personnel of state organs there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life." The class enemies at home and abroad know very well that it is easiest to capture a fort from within. Out of their desire to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in our country, they devise all ways and means to look for agents within our Party. Especially under the situation that the landlords and capitalists have become notorious, they feel that it would be much better to alter the Party's line and policies and practice revisionism through these agents to realize their vicious aim of counter-revolutionary restoration than to go out into the open themselves. This is a feature of class struggle at the present stage. Therefore, in order to consolidate the state power of the proletariat and triumphantly carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must guard against the emergence of revisionism and bourgeois elements from within.

It Is Imperative To Maintain Close Contacts With the Broad Masses

"The most fundamental rule in reforming the organs of the state is to maintain close contacts with the masses." The great significance of this directive of Chairman Mao's has been profoundly comprehended by us through practice since the great cultural revolution. To adhere to the road of efficient and simple administration consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, carry out the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor, and maintain close contacts with the masses is a major measure for the organs of the state to overcome bureaucracy and prevent revisionism and

for the superstructure to better serve the socialist economic base and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique rabidly attacked our seeking efficient and simple administration and drawing close to the masses, and absurdly claimed that this was for dealing blows to the cadres. This has exposed not only their hideous features in their hostility to the masses of the people but also their vain attempt to provoke a section among the ranks of our cadres who are seized with a desire to extend the bourgeois rights and to lead the life of overlords and are seriously affected by the bourgeois style of life to oppose the Party's basic line and the socialist system. This we must repeatedly criticize so as to thoroughly wipe out its pernicious influence and effect.

After the implementation of efficient and simple administration in our county, with large numbers of cadres going deep into the midst of the forefront of agriculture and the leading cadres implementing the "3-3 system" and going deep into the midst of the grassroots levels to stay at selected spots to underwrite work in the area and conduct investigations and studies, closer contacts have been maintained with the broad masses. In the process of going deep among the masses, we have gradually learned to understand a profound principle: This is that in order to maintain genuine contacts with the masses, we must clearly understand the fundamental interests of the masses and work and fight for their fundamental interests. It should be noted that the broad masses of the people adhere to the socialist road and are firmly opposed to capitalist restoration. This is the most fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people. Therefore, we pay attention to persevering in study, criticism and exertion of efforts. This means that we must study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, criticize the capitalist tendencies and strike blows at the disruptive activities of the class enemy, and vigorously practice socialism together with the masses. We also pay attention to making propaganda among and organizing the masses, thus directly bringing the general and specific policies of the Party to meet the broad masses, constantly discovering, summing up and popularizing the advanced models among the broad masses, and actively working for the transformation of contradictions to arouse the socialist activism of the broad masses, give impetus to the development of production and continuously consolidate the socialist battlefront in the rural areas.

The Hsishuit'ou brigade of the Yangtien commune was relatively seriously affected by capitalist tendencies, and its production all along failed to make headway in production. The main cause was that the secretary and several deputy secretaries of the brigade Party branch very seldom took part in collective productive labor, stayed away from the masses and had loosened their grip on class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the winter of last year, Comrade Chang Wan-ying, vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee, came over to the Yangtien commune, and after he discovered this problem, he joined the commune Party committee in helping the Party branch of this brigade to sum up lessons from experience. He made an analysis of the line, and vigorously made known the great significance of participation in collective productive labor and the danger of divorcement

from labor and from the masses. Old Chang also personally joined the cadres and the masses in digging ponds and taking part in labor there. This profoundly educated the cadres of the Hsishuit'ou brigade and made them recognize and rectify their own mistakes. A deputy secretary of the brigade devoted only seven and a half days to collective productive labor in the past half year, but after he was accorded help and education, he devoted twenty-nine and a half days to labor in one month. Due to the correct orientation of the line, this brigade showed great improvement in revolution and production. In only two months, it completed the whole earthwork excavation project for a big pond covering seven mow. In the course of fighting together with the masses, we directly listened to the views voiced by the broad masses in criticism of the leading cadres and the work of the organs. This accelerated the transformation of our own world outlook and stimulated the revolutionization buildup of the organs.

It Is Imperative To Persist in Taking Part in Collective Productive Labor

To maintain close contacts with the masses, it is imperative to persist in taking part in collective productive labor. This is another deep insight acquired by us. Chairman Mao points out, "It is imperative to adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor." "This is a major matter of a fundamental nature under the socialist system." Whether high or low in rank, our leading cadres at all levels are all ordinary laborers and the servants of the people. Constant participation in collective productive labor together with the masses in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions can enable us to resist corrosion by bourgeois ideas, free our minds of the idea of bourgeois right, radiate revolutionary vitality and vigor and maintain the features of the laboring people. Therefore, whether or not we persist in taking part in collective productive labor is an important indicator of whether we practice Marxism or revisionism.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique rabidly peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius preaching "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and that "those who labor with thier minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others," and vilified the participation of cadres in collective productive labor as "unemployment." This fully showed that they were extremely hostile to labor and the laboring people and were a gang of counter-revolutionary revisionist elements riding on the backs of the people.

In the past few years, our county persisted in efficient and simple administration and in sending cadres to the lower level, and the overwhelming majority of cadres actively took part in collective productive labor. Looking upon participation in labor as a glory and non-participation in labor as a shame has become the widespread public view in the whole county. At present, the principal leading comrades of the county devote over ten days to take part in collective productive labor every month, and the principal leading comrades of the commune spend around 20 days in labor every month. Besides taking part in capital farm construction and the planting of trees and other kinds of agricultural work, manure-collection

has prevailed as a labor habit. Whether they are on their way to the lower level or back to their organs, to attend meetings or to their work, the cadres all bring along their manure baskets. Most of the office comrades working in office are able to make use of their spare time -- before getting to work in the morning, after the noon meal and before the evening study session -- to collect manure thrice a day.

The comrades said with delight, "We perspire three times a day in order to transform our world outlook, to maintain forever the features of laborers and to become the good servants of the people." We deeply feel that collective productive labor is a big crucible for ideological revolutionization. Perspiration from labor can rid ourselves of bureaucratic and apathetic airs. It enables us to maintain our brimming revolutionary fighting spirit and strengthen our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Efficient and simple administration with fewer and better staff can avoid overstaffing and the undesirable practice of procrastination in work, staying high above, and discharging responsibility in a perfunctory manner. This helps foster the unity and cooperation of cadres and the work style of taking responsibility seriously. It is of help in enabling the cadres to lead the life of an official or ordinary citizen, to transform their world outlook and to embrace the idea of completely and thoroughly serving the people. Only by really doing this task well can we insure the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to each and every basic level.

Under the excellent situation currently prevailing at home and abroad, we are determined to take the lead in assiduously studying the theories of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, in seriously summing up our past work, in persevering in the practice of better staff and simpler administration and the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor, in adhering to the Party's basic line, and in exerting ourselves in struggle for the fulfillment of the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CRITICISM OF THE "LAW OF RETRIBUTION"

Criticize the Saying That "Good and Evil Deeds Will Have Their Recompense" and Strengthen the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Ch'u Yu-hsiang (褚有祥) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1975)

The "Collection of Writings by Famous Men of Virtue" is permeated with the venom of the theory of human nature of the exploiting classes. Such sayings as "Goodness will be recompensed with goodness and evil will be recompensed with evil, and though recompense may come early or late, misfortune and good fortune will not be wrongly allocated," "A good family will enjoy long prosperity, and a wicked family will suffer long misfortune," etc., all propagate the theory of human nature of the exploiting classes.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "In class society everybody lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." "In class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes." As a kind of idea "good" or "evil" is determined by the economic relations and the class position of people, and is always the expression or reflection of class consciousness. Different classes have different interpretations for good and evil, and there is no such thing as "good" or "evil" that is in the abstract and above classes. The interpretations for good and evil of the exploiting classes and the exploited classes have always been fundamentally antagonistic. What the reactionaries consider as good is considered as evil by the revolutionaries. On the other hand, what the reactionaries consider as evil is considered as good by the revolutionaries. With its class content removed, the class transcending, abstract and hypocritical "goodness and evil will have their recompense" vociferated in the "Collection of Writings by Famous Men of Virtue" is actually an attempt to show that the criminal exploitation system and the deeds of exploitation are rational and good, while the resistance and struggle put up by the exploited and working people to break away from enslavement are "evil" acts of a seditious nature. It wants people to believe that the "long prosperity" of the exploiting classes is the "recompense" for their "accumulated good deeds" and the "misfortune" or "calamity" of the oppressed and exploiting working people is the result of their "accumulated evil deeds." Evidently, it is entirely for serving the exploitation system.

Since antiquity, the so-called "family with accumulated good deeds" has never been "good." Even in the "good world" of the Chou Dynasty which was acclaimed as so good by worshippers of Confucius and Mencius, many slaves had been buried alive in the tombs of the slave-owning aristocrats. In the "Hall of Goodness" of the reactionary landlords, many working people like Hsi-erh, the heroine of the contemporary revolutionary ballet "White-Haired Girl," were oppressed and bullied. In the imperialist

"nurseries" operated in the name of "charity," many children of the working people had been cruelly murdered. The "Hall of Goodness" was dripping with blood and the "nurseries" were filled with bones. The whole of the old society was a paradise for the reactionary exploiting classes to indulge in their evil ways, but it was a living hell for the working people.

Lenin pointed out: "For the sake of maintaining their own rule, all exploiting classes have two kinds of social functions to perform, namely, those of a hangman and those of a pastor. The hangman is for suppressing the resistance and riots of the oppressed and the priest is for comforting the oppressed by portraying to them the prospects of reducing their sufferings and sacrifices under the condition of preserving class rule (such words should be especially easy to say, because there is no need to guarantee the "realization" of these prospects....) so that they would forbear to this kind of rule and abandon their revolutionary action, thus diluting their revolutionary ardor, and sabotaging their revolutionary determination." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXI, p. 208) The "Collection of Writings by Famous Men of Virtue," in propagating "goodness and evil will have their recompense," tries to convince the oppressed and the working people that for the sake of insuring "recompense for goodness" in their future and even after their death and for their descendants, and their families can avoid "misfortune," receive "blessings" and "enjoy long prosperity," they must be good toward the reactionaries, forbear their cruel oppression, submit to their whims, serve them willingly as beasts of burden and uphold their reactionary rule, so that their table will always be well supplied with human flesh.

The historical facts of class struggle tell us: When the reactionaries were wielding power, they invariably used the reactionary theory of human nature to preach the "accumulation of goodness" so as to uphold their reactionary rule, but after their rule was overthrown, they invariably used again the reactionary theory of human nature to preach the "accumulation of goodness" so as to cover up class antagonism and obliterate class struggle. They wanted the revolutionary class and the people to be "good" to them and to give up their dictatorship over them. They called themselves "good people" but described the deprivation of their political and economic privileges by the proletariat and working people as "evil deeds." Under the reactionary slogan that "goodness and evil will eventually have their recompense," with frenzy grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, they were ready at all times to "wreak vengeance" on the revolutionary class and the people, in a vain attempt to recapture their families of "long prosperity" that had been lost, to ride once more over the backs of the revolutionary class and the people and to indulge in their evil ways.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was an agent of the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes as well as the newly emerging bourgeois elements within the Party who vainly attempted to practice restoration and usurp power. As a "successor" to the reactionary exploiting classes of all ages and to the mantle of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, he vociferously roared for "virtue," "loyalty and forbearance" and "forgiveness," and wanted people to "practice goodness," to show the "compassion of a Bodhisattva" and not to "go

beyond the limits in vituperation," "struggle and action" against the reactionaries at home and abroad, in a vain attempt to benumb the will of class struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people, so that they could carry out perverted actions. However, the historical development of society is independent of the will of the reactionaries. Lin Piao spoek of all the "good" things but perpetrated all the "evil" things, and he could only end up by leaving a bad name for thousands of years to come.

Marxism holds that since the appearance of class antagonism in human society, the two armies have been at loggerheads with each other. Giving tit for tat, it is a case of either you swallow me up or I swallow you up, either you exercise dictatorship over me or I exercise dictatorship over you. "Dictatorship is an important, cruel and sanguinary word, and it expresses the ruthless life-and-death struggle of the two classes, the two worlds and the historical period of the world worlds." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXX, p. 322) There is not the least "accumulation of goodness" to speak of between the two antagonistic classes. We proletariat have our own criteria for truth, perfection and beauty. Our truth, perfection and beauty exist in contrast with the falsity, wickedness and ugliness of the exploiting classes and they develop in struggle against each other. We never give credence to any of the hypocritical words of the exploiting classes. After toppling the sinister rule of the exploiting classes, the proletariat must unremittingly consolidate and strengthen its dictatorship over the toppled landlord and bourgeois classes, and defeat their resistance in all spheres. We also unremittingly wage struggle against the new bourgeois elements, and accelerate the decline of the bourgeois factors on the decline and the growth of the nascent communist factors. After a long and arduous struggle, beautiful and good communism will materialize.

* * *

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Women Barefoot Doctors Play a Major Role in Maternity and Child Care

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 19, 1975)

women barefoot doctors in china's rural areas are making effective contributions to the health of women and children. the success achieved in an east china county is a case in point.

jutung county in kiangsu province has trained more than 1,200 barefoot doctors since 1969, including 620 women. while giving prompt treatment to common and recurrent diseases, they devote much attention to maternity and child care.

miao pei, a leading cadre of the county public health bureau, told hsinhua that newly trained women barefoot doctors had surveyed and treated gynaecological diseases throughout the county's rural areas in five years since 1970. they gave check-ups to 132,000 women and treated the sick ones in 1974. this effectively improved the health of women and cut the incidence rate of gynaecological diseases in the county by half as compared with 1970. many chronical cases showed a marked turn for the better.

the leading cadre noted that it was no easy job to survey and treat gynaecological diseases in scattered villages. check-ups for the old, weak, sick and disabled were conducted at their homes. nearly in all cases, medicine was sent to the patients. such work was mostly done by women barefoot doctors.

tsung mei-ying, a 44-year-old peasant woman, told hsinhua: "women barefoot doctors have cured my diseases. i have been saved by chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work."

tsung mei-ying, who lives in the 11th production brigade in chanan commune, suffered from gynaecological diseases so seriously that she could not do any farm work. earlier medical treatment did not lessen her ailments.

a woman barefoot doctor in her brigade gave her a thorough check-up in 1970. then she delivered a herbal medicinal concoction to her home and acquainted her with knowledge on gynaecological hygiene. this finally cured her. tsung mei-ying regained her health and is now active in the production.

pointing to her 25-day-old boy, another poor peasant woman chen hsiu-lan said, "women barefoot doctors have

cured my disease and enabled me to take part in collective productive labour. thanks to their treatment, i have got a plump baby."

chen hsiu-lan got adnexitis (inflammation of the uterine appendages) six years ago. she became thiner and thiner and virtually infertile.

wang yu-lin, a woman barefoot doctor in chen's production brigade, sought the advice of a veteran doctor in traditional chinese medicine and made pills from medicinal herbs for chen hsiu-lan.

"at the beginning," said chen, "i did not believe the barefoot doctor could cure me with herbal medicine. but after taking the pills for three months, i felt much better and began to put on weight. i gradually recovered and went back to work."

the 29-year-old poor peasant woman had her baby in late february. for 20 days after her childbirth, she was time and again visited by the barefoot doctor who advised her on matters of postnatal hygiene and ways to nurse the baby.

child care in the county's rural areas is likewise handled by barefoot doctors. last year, more than 140,000 children under seven were inoculated with b.c.g. vaccines in a week's time.

women barefoot doctors pay careful attention to the health of children, and often start doing so during the pregnancy of their mothers.

thirty-two-year-old yang tsui-ping became a barefoot doctor in the seventh production brigade of chapei commune in 1969 and has since looked into the health conditions of all women in the brigade every month. so she knows the pre-natal conditions of all pregnant women and their expected dates of childbirth and gives them regular checks. in the past five years, she has corrected fetus positions for 20 women and enabled them to have a smooth childbirth. she also helped five mothers with seriously suffocated babies to deliver them in safety.

yang tsui-ping explains the significance of maternity and child care to the masses, spreads knowledge of public hygiene among the staff of day nurseries and kindergartens, and helps work out regulations on the protection of children's health. under the guidance of the commune clinic, she gives pre-school age children one or two physical check-ups every year and treats the diseases among them. she goes to the fields and threshing grounds and calls at peasants' homes to spread infant hygiene.

women barefoot doctors have done much preventive work to free children from the threat of epidemics. they lead the peasants in patriotic health campaigns to improve environmental hygiene by wiping out flies, disposing of night soil properly, and keeping food and drinking water clean and to strengthen preventive work by inoculations. children are inoculated with b.c.g. vaccines and also given vaccinations against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus and against epidemic encephalitis. the health of children in the county has improved and the rate of incidence of diseases has dropped sharply. tetanus has basically been wiped out among new-born babies in the county.

women barefoot doctors offer advice on family planning and spread scientific knowledge in this field, advocate late marriage and give medical guidance on birth control.

FOOD MARKET

Food Market Serves Workers Round the Clock

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 19, 1975)

it is barely daybreak when the brightly-lit hsikang food market in the metropolis of shanghai has everything ready for workers going off the night shift. here they can buy meat, fish, poultry, eggs and all kinds of vegetables.

the market, with a staff of 400, is located in an industrial area. it receives 20,000 customers a day, who are mainly workers or their family members from nearby textile mills, machinery and electric machinery factories and printing plants. the market keeps itself open round the clock.

to give better service to customers, particularly working couples, the hsikang market offers them ready-to-cook dishes of cut up meat, fish and vegetables, which can be dropped into a pan when the buyer gets home. there is meat in minced, shredded or sliced form, plus sliced sausage and diced ham.

shanghai has 146 fairly large food markets. a dozen of them provide round-the-clock service.

what was behind such efforts to serve the worker-customers? tai yueh-chen, an outstanding saleswoman of the hsikang market, said, "both the factory workers and we are building socialism, though in different fields. we are all comrades."

for ten years, she has been delivering orders to families that find it difficult to get their shopping done. today the market runs a free-delivery services for more than 300 families.

"in the capitalist world," said a leading cadre of the market, "commerce is run to seek great profit that goes into the pockets of capitalists. with us, a small price markup is permitted by the state, but the funds go for labour insurance and welfare benefits to the workers, for expansion of the state business and, in the form of commercial tax, for accumulating funds for socialist construction.

"as part of the socialist commerce in shanghai, our market adheres to the pricing policy of the state. prices for the necessities of life are kept low and stable. the retail prices for the main food, such as meat and vegetables, have remained practically the same over the years. pork is selling at just under two yuan per kilogramme. as it was ten years ago. although vegetable prices fluctuate seasonally, there is seldom any difference from year to year. the prices reflect the stability of our currency, in sharp contrast to the inflation and skyrocketing prices in the capitalist world.

"our abundant supply and wide variety result from socialist economic planning. the annual consumption of meat, fish, poultry, eggs and vegetables by greater shanghai's 10 million people is carefully worked out by city planners, who take into consideration need and purchasing power. the plans are then put into effect by the production, financial and commercial departments."

production centres have been set up on shanghai's outskirts. a total of 6,700 hectares of land in communes and state farms is devoted to year-round vegetable growing. almost the same amount is given over to orchards and melon fields. the city's fish is supplied by 25,000 hectares of ponds and a salt-water fishery fleet of nearly 500 vessels -- steam-powered fishing boats owned by the state and motorized junks owned by communes or production brigades. moreover, there are large numbers of state or collectively-owned poultry farms and thousands of collectively-owned piggeries.

these sources supply all of the vegetables, half of the meat and a third of the poultry consumed in shanghai. the city also gets a portion of its food from other places under unified state planning.

abundant supply, stable prices, and rising purchasing power of the people mean growing business for the hsikang market. although the number of customers dropped five per cent during the past ten years when a number of families moved to new housing estates elsewhere, the total sales last year was 6.5 per cent higher than ten years ago.

BRIDGE BUILDING

Highway Bridge Completed in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 19, 1975)

a 1,041-metre-long, 11-metre-wide highway bridge spanning the chientang river was opened to traffic recently in chekiang province, east china.

the longest highway bridge in the province, it links three trunk roads, greatly facilitating traffic between the northern and southern parts of the province.

the project represents the latest achievements of the province in bridging its numerous rivers since liberation.

most of the highway bridges in the province before liberation were wooden ones with stone piers. they had a short life span and a low bearing capacity. motor vehicles had to be ferried across wide rivers.

under the leadership of the party, the province has since liberation relied on the masses to build large numbers of new bridges and rebuild the old ones. there are now more than 5,000 highway bridges. new bridges take the place of 38 former ferries. there is an even bigger number of bridges built by rural people's communes and production brigades.

while arched stone bridges dominate the hilly areas, pre-fabricated reinforced concrete girders are more commonly adopted in the flat regions. where bridges with big spans are necessary, pre-stressed reinforced concrete girders are used.

arched bridges with arched top flanges, which are noted for their national flavour, have spread in the province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Working Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 19, 1975)

mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of albania, yesterday received a working group of the ministry of light industry of china.

the group is led by ma chen-lung, deputy director of the shanghai light industrial bureau.

present on the occasion were adil carcani, first vice-chairman of the council of ministers, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, and myqerem fuga, minister of light and food industry.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, madame tindemans and their party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the distinguished belgian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by thousands of people from the chinese capital.

among those welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were vice-premiers chi teng-kuei and wu kuei-hsien; ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of

foreign affairs; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lin chiao-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; yu mei, vice-minister of communication; liu ai-feng, leading member of the ministry of education; ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; hsu wei-chin and kao chien-chung, deputy departmental directors in the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi and his wife kao yi-ming.

at the airport, vice-premier chi teng-kuei extended a warm welcome to prime minister and madame tindemans on behalf of premier chou en-lai.

colourful banners flew over the main streets of peking today and huge streamers trailing from tall buildings bore the following slogans of welcome: "a warm welcome to prime minister and madame tindemans exclamation" "a warm welcome to the distinguished belgian guests exclamation" "resolutely support the people of european countries in their struggle against hegemonism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and belgium exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation".

the national flags of china and the kingdom of belgium fluttered over the airport. when prime minister and madame tindemans stepped down from the plane, chinese leaders and leading members of various departments went up and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport, with the band playing the national anthems of belgium and china. accompanied by vice-premier chi teng-kuei, prime minister tindemans reviewed an honour guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished belgian guests went round to meet the welcoming crowds, people beat drums and gongs, others waved bouquets and gaily dressed young people danced joyously. they shouted slogans which expressed the wish that the friendly relations between china and belgium and the friendship between the two peoples be constantly enhanced. prime minister tindemans repeatedly clapped and waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and madame groothaert, officials of the belgian embassy and other belgian friends in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

List of Principal Members of Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

following is the list of the principal members of the party accompanying leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans on their visit to china:

renaat van elslande, minister of foreign affairs, development and cooperation of the kingdom of belgium, and madame van elslande;

jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china, and madame groothaert;

eduard grandry, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs;

jan grauls, chief of the prime minister's office;

jan robert vanden bloock, director-general of political relations in the ministry of foreign affairs;

marc defossez, chief of the economic office of the prime minister; jean-paul van bellinghen, chief of the office of the minister of foreign affairs;

h. van wijmeersch, inspector-general in the ministry of foreign affairs;

jacques van damme, counsellor in the prime minister's office; and

baron jean werner de crombrugghe de looringhe, press counsellor of the prime minister.

Belgian Industrial Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

the belgian industrial exhibition closed here today. tens of thousands of people visited the exhibition which opened on april 8.

during the display, chinese and belgian technicians held discussions and report meetings on relevant technical subjects. friends on the belgian industrial exhibition delegation had contacts with china's trade corporations. all this further promoted the friendship and economic and technical exchange between the peoples of china and belgium. the belgian friends also took time out to visit industrial, agricultural, educational and medical

institutions and places of interest and attend a performance of theatrical items. yesterday evening, the belgian industrial exhibition delegation gave a reception to express its indebtedness to the chinese staff members for their assistance and cooperation.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Peking Grand Rally Hails Cambodian People's Liberation of Phnom Penh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

well over 10,000 people in the chinese capital gathered with boundless joy at a grand rally in the great hall of the people today to celebrate most heartily the complete liberation of phnom penh by the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and to extend the most enthusiastic congratulations to the cambodian people on their great historic victory.

among the guests present at the rally were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests; and

kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; and pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k.

present were chinese leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, ulanfu, hsu teh-heng, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping; and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

the magnificent great hall of the people today was overflowing with an enthusiastic atmosphere of militant solidarity. on the backdrop of the rostrum were the

national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china. the two huge streamers strung across the hall were inscribed conspicuously with the slogans: "warmly celebrate the great victory of the cambodian people's war of national liberation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation"

as prime minister penn nouth, vice-president kim dong gyu, vice-premier pak sung chul and other honoured guests mounted the rostrum in the company of wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping and other chinese leaders about 13:00 local time, they were greeted with a prolonged, thunderous ovation that shook the hall. a military band struck up the national anthems of the kingdom of cambodia and the people's republic of china.

the rally was addressed by yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, extended the warmest fraternal congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan, to the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, to the brave and capable people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and to the heroic cambodian people.

"u.s. imperialism engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the traitorous lon nol clique and brazenly sent troops to invade cambodia in 1970," he said. "defying brute force, the cambodian people rose up in arms and, rallying around the banner of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, vigorously waged a just war to resist u.s. aggression and punish the traitorous lon nol clique. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia -- the cambodian people's own army -- have expanded and grown in strength amidst the flames of war. pressing on irresistibly, they destroyed large numbers of enemy effectives and finally liberated phnom penh on april 17, and won the decisive victory of the national liberation war. the traitorous lon nol clique rigged up by u.s. imperialism totally collapsed and was swept onto the garbage heap of history by the cambodian people. the cambodian people's struggle for national liberation has now entered a new historical stage."

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying said, "the great victory of the war of people's national liberation of the cambodian

people is an event of major international significance. the practice of the cambodian people's struggle forcefully bears out chairman mao tsetung's wise dictum in his may 20, 1970 statement that 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' the victory of the people's war in cambodia has set a brilliant example for the people of all countries in their struggle to resist foreign aggression and defend national independence. it is providing not only an impetus to the further development of the excellent situation in indochina as a whole, but also a powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

"that the cambodian people have, within five years, achieved the liberation of their motherland and scored such a great victory is because the patriotic armymen and civilians of cambodia have followed a correct line, adhering to the principles of independence, initiative and self-reliance and persisting in the road of armed struggle, they have mobilized the masses, relied on the masses, established and upheld the national united front, united all forces that can be united, and achieved a great unity of the whole nation and people. it is inseparable, too, from the wide-spread sympathy and support of the people of all countries, and especially that of the third world countries which are growing in strength."

"imperialism and its lackeys always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people," he said. "u.s. imperialism swaggered and blustered like anything five years ago when it engineered the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in cambodia. but, under the heavy blows of the cambodian people, it did not take long before its lackeys toppled one after another, and u.s. imperialism itself was driven from cambodia. facts again prove that it is not imperialism and its lackeys but the people who are really powerful."

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying continued, "the victory of cambodia's national liberation war has also put a superpower in a most awkward position. five years ago, at the critical juncture when cambodia's national existence was in peril, this superpower sided and fraternized with the traitorous lon nol clique, calling cambodia's traitor no. 1, lon nol, by the flattering term of 'president' and maintaining diplomatic relations all along with the bogus regime in phnom penh. on the other hand, it referred to the royal government of national union -- the sole legal government of cambodia -- as a government 'in exile' and refused to recognize samdech norodom sihanouk as the head of state. but now five years later, when nation-wide victory appeared imminent for the cambodian

people's just war of national salvation, this superpower made an about-face and struck up a different tune, trying to describe itself as a friend 'who was, is and will always be with the khmer people in their just struggle.' its clumsy performance on the cambodian question can deceive nobody but will only enable people to see more clearly that it is social-imperialism."

he said, "at present, the international situation is excellent. the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is mounting throughout the world. beset with troubles at home and abroad, the two hegemonic powers have long been in the plight as described by the verse, 'flowers fall off, do what one may.'"

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying said, "we hail the great victories of the south vietnamese armymen and civilians in their fight to severely punish the nguyen van thieu clique for its crimes of violating the paris agreement. we firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle.

"we firmly support the lao people in their just struggle for the thorough implementation of the vientiane agreement.

"we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland free from foreign interference.

"we firmly support the arab people in their just struggle against superpower interference and israeli aggression and expansion and for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of the palestinian people's national rights.

"we firmly support the people in southern africa in their just struggle for national liberation and against white racist rule.

"we firmly support the people of asia, africa and latin america and of all countries in their just struggle against superpower aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying."

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying concluded, "the great victory of the cambodian people is a powerful support and a great encouragement to the chinese people's revolutionary cause. in the years to come, the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to perform our internationalist duty and render resolute support to the cambodian people's just struggle to liquidate the remnant forces of the lackeys of imperialism and defend their national independence and state sovereignty. the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples will certainly grow stronger and develop further in the new historical stage."

in his speech, prime minister penn nouth said, "this rally is a new vivid testimony to the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples, a new testimony to the manifold support and aid accorded by the fraternal chinese people to the cambodian people's struggle from its beginning to complete victory against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys the traitorous clique."

he said that under the overwhelming offensive launched by the cambodian people and pafnlc in the dry season, u.s. imperialism, who is the boss of the traitorous clique, fled from phnom penh on april 12, 1975. this constitutes the proof of the thorough defeat of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in cambodia, he pointed out.

"at half past nine april 17, 1975, our revolutionary army completely liberated phnom penh, the last den of the traitorous clique," he continued. the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys were at last completely crushed by the cambodian people and pafnlc.

"this inspiring and brilliant victory is the greatest victory in the history of several thousand years of the cambodian people and nation," he added.

prime minister penn nouth pointed out: "this victory is due to the correct political line followed firmly and constantly by the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc under a correct leadership and their position of independence, sovereignty, and being master of their own destiny, daring to surmount all sorts of difficulties, daring to undergo all sacrifices and daring to wage a protracted war without retreat, compromise or negotiations for genuine national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment and territorial integrity."

he said, "this great victory is due to the union and complete unity of the cambodian people and nation in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys -- a unity from the viewpoint of conception, position, line and action under the ever-victorious banner of the nufc with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman."

the prime minister said that this historic victory of the cambodian people, of pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc is won also with the support of all people who love peace and justice and of all friendly countries in the world. he said, "the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc will never forget chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, which affirms that chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, the communist party of china and the chinese government firmly support the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous clique."

in their just struggle for the people's national liberation, prime minister penn nouth said, they have received many-sided support materially, politically and morally from the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government. in rendering such support, he continued, they have been abiding by the principle of mutual equality and respecting the sovereignty and dignity of the cambodian nation and people. "the friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples is based on the most correct principles and sincere unity. this is a brilliant example in relations between nations of the world."

prime minister penn nouth said, "the great victory won by the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc clearly bears out chairman mao tsetung's following dictum: 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.'"

he said, "not long ago, chairman mao tsetung reaffirmed that the fraternal cambodian people may rest assured that the chinese people will forever stand by you and march forward with you in the struggles ahead. we are overjoyed at this. we are convinced that the cambodian people and the fraternal chinese people will, as before, continue to achieve common splendid victories." he expressed deep confidence that the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples will grow stronger and develop continuously.

"the cambodian people will continue to support all nations and peoples in the world, and particularly the palestinian people and the peoples of asia, africa and latin america, in their just war for national liberation against all forms of aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, until complete victory is won," prime minister penn nouth concluded.

their speeches drew round after round of enthusiastic applause. workers in the capital, members of people's communes on the outskirts, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and government functionaries present at the rally were elated and overjoyed at the liberation of phnom penh and the decisive victory of the cambodian people in their just war for national salvation. they said with joy: "this great victory won by the cambodian people is yet another major event of far-reaching historic significance in asia since the end of the second world war and it is a powerful support and tremendous encouragement to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people. with admiration, we pay the loftiest tribute to the heroic cambodian people." they said that, in the future common struggle, the chinese people will as always unite, fight and win victory together with the cambodian people.

today's rally was organized by the peking municipal revolutionary committee. wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the rally.

attending the rally were also members of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia thiounn mumm, duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, and huot sambath and madame huot sambath; alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee thiounn prasith; vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union cambodia van piny and madame van piny; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun; as well as madame keat chhon and other friends from cambodia.

taking part in the rally were also ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china nguyen trong vinh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking tran binh, diplomatic envoys of other countries to china and members of the secretariats of the afro-asian journalists' association and the afro-asian writers' bureau.

also present were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hu yu-chih and kang ke-ching; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the general departments and various services of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, fang yi, chang tsai-chien, liang pi-yeh, chang chih-ming, cheng chun, wang hung-kun, chen mu-hua, wang hai-jung, ho ying, chou hua-min, chang hsiang-shan, chia ting, chin tsu-min, ou tang-liang, wang tao-yi, lu ying, teng kang, mu ching and chai tse-min; chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao; and representatives of the workers and peasants of the chinese capital and combat heroes of the p.l.a. chen fu-han, tu pao-jung, chen yung-hsiang, ma huai-ying, kuo chung-tien and hsiao teh-wan.

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

following is the full text of vice-chairman yeh chien-ying's speech at the rally of the people in the chinese capital this afternoon in celebration of the liberation of phnom penh by the cambodian people:

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and mme. penn nouth,

respected vice-president kim dong gyu of the democratic people's republic of korea,

respected vice-premier pak sung chul of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrades and friends,

the heroic people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have victoriously liberated phnom penh. today, people from all walks of life of our capital are gathered in this grand rally with boundless elation and joy to warmly hail this great historic victory of the cambodian people. at this moment of jubilation over the victory, allow me, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, to extend our warmest fraternal congratulations to samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and deputy prime minister khieu samphan, to the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, to the brave and capable people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and to the heroic cambodian people.

the cambodian people have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism. they have waged a protracted and unyielding struggle to defend their motherland's independence and national dignity. engineering the reactionary coup d'etat by the traitorous lon nol clique and brazenly sending troops to invade cambodia in 1970, u.s. imperialism violated single-handedly the independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia in a vain attempt to turn cambodia into its colony. the u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention roused the cambodian people to blazing anger and indignation. defying brute force, the cambodian people rose up in arms and, rallying around the banner of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, vigorously waged a just war to resist u.s. aggression and punish the traitorous lon nol clique. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia -- the cambodian people's own army -- have expanded and grown in strength amidst the flames of war. in the past five years the patriotic armymen and civilians

of cambodia successively frustrated the invasions of u.s. aggressor troops and saigon puppet troops, bravely combated wanton bombings by the u.s. air force and dealt devastating blows at the lon nol puppet troops, compelling them to retreat in panic and despair. from the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces, with dauntless revolutionary mettle and the force of a thunderbolt, launched a fierce general offensive on phnom penh and the few other isolated cities. pressing on irresistibly, they destroyed large numbers of enemy effectives and finally liberated phnom penh on april 17, and won the decisive victory of the national liberation war. the traitorous lon nol clique rigged up by u.s. imperialism totally collapsed and was swept onto the garbage heap of history by the cambodian people. the cambodian people's struggle for national liberation has now entered a new historical stage.

the great victory of the war of people's national liberation of the cambodian people is an event of major international significance. the staunch revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism displayed by the cambodian armymen and civilians in their long war of resistance have won the admiration and praise of the people throughout the world. the practice of the cambodian people's struggle forcefully bears out chairman mao tsetung's wise dictum in his may 20, 1970 statement that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." the victory of the people's war in cambodia has set a brilliant example for the people of all countries in their struggle to resist foreign aggression and defend national independence. it is providing not only an impetus to the further development of the excellent situation in indochina as a whole, but also a powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples.

that the cambodian people have, within five years, achieved the liberation of their motherland and scored such a great victory is because the patriotic armymen and civilians of cambodia have followed a correct line. adhering to the principles of independence, initiative and self-reliance and persisting in the road of armed struggle, they have mobilized the masses, relied on the masses, established and upheld the national united front, united all forces that can be united, and achieved a great unity of the whole nation and people. it is inseparable, too, from the wide-spread sympathy and support of the people of all countries, and especially that of the third world countries which are growing in strength. the cambodian people's victory is also a common victory of the people of all countries.

imperialism and its lackeys always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people. u.s. imperialism thought that it could put down the people's struggle for liberation and wilfully decide the fate of other countries by relying on its dollars and guns and hiring and maintaining a handful of lackeys. it swaggered and blustered like anything five years ago when it engineered the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in cambodia. but, under the heavy blows of the cambodian people, it did not take long before its lackeys toppled one after another, and u.s. imperialism itself was driven from cambodia. facts again prove that it is not imperialism and its lackeys but the people who are really powerful. cambodia belongs to the cambodian people and not to imperialism and its lackeys.

the victory of cambodia's national liberation war has also put a superpower in a most awkward position. five years ago, at the critical juncture when cambodia's national existence was in peril, this superpower sided and fraternized with the traitorous lon nol clique, calling cambodia's traitor no. 1, lon nol, by the flattering term of "president" and maintaining diplomatic relations all along with the bogus regime in phnom penh. on the other hand, it referred to the royal government of national union -- the sole legal government of cambodia -- as a government "in exile" and refused to recognize samdech norodom sihanouk as the head of state. but now five years later, when nation-wide victory appeared imminent for the cambodian people's just war of national salvation, this superpower made an about-face and struck up a different tune, trying to describe itself as a friend "who was, is and will always be with the khmer people in their just struggle." its clumsy performance on the cambodian question can deceive nobody but will only enable people to see more clearly that it is social-imperialism.

comrades and friends,

at present, the international situation is excellent. in their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers have perpetrated aggression, interference or subversion everywhere and committed all sorts of evil and foul deeds, thus arousing the people of the world to ever stronger resistance and becoming tightly besieged by them. the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is mounting throughout the world. beset with troubles at home and abroad, the two hegemonic powers have long been in the plight as described by the verse, "flowers fall off, do what one may."

we hail the great victories of the south vietnamese armymen and civilians in their fight to severely punish the nguyen van thieu clique for its crimes of violating

the paris agreement. we firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle.

we firmly support the lao people in their just struggle for the thorough implementation of the vientiane agreement.

we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland free from foreign interference.

we firmly support the arab people in their just struggle against superpower interference and israeli aggression and expansion and for the recovery of the lost territories and the restoration of the palestinian people's national rights.

we firmly support the people in southern africa in their just struggle for national liberation and against white racist rule.

we firmly support the people of asia, africa and latin america and of all countries in their just struggle against superpower aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying.

comrades and friends,

china and cambodia are very cordial neighbours, and our two peoples are near and dear to each other like brothers. sympathizing with and supporting each other throughout the protracted struggle against imperialism, our two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship. the great victory of the cambodian people is a powerful support and a great encouragement to the chinese people's revolutionary cause. in the years to come, the chinese government and people will, as always, continue to perform our internationalist duty and render resolute support to the cambodian people's just struggle to liquidate the remnant forces of the lackeys of imperialism and defend their national independence and state sovereignty. we are convinced that the cambodian people, persevering in unity and in struggle under the banner of the national united front of cambodia, will surmount all difficulties and obstacles on their road of advance and continue to win new and still greater successes. the militant friendship and great unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples will certainly grow stronger and develop further in the new historical stage.

long live the great victory of the war of people's national liberation of the cambodian people exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples exclamation

Samdech Penn Nouth's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, at the rally of the people in the chinese capital this afternoon in celebration of the liberation of phnom penh by the cambodian people:

your excellency wang hung-wen, respected and beloved vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

your excellency yeh chien-ying, respected and beloved vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of national defence of the people's republic of china,

your excellency teng hsiao-ping, respected and beloved vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

your excellency wu teh, respected and beloved chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

your excellencies respected and beloved chinese leaders,

your excellency kim dong gyu, respected and beloved vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea,

your excellency pak sung chul, respected and beloved vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea,

your excellencies, respected and beloved heads of diplomatic missions, ladies and gentlemen,

respected and beloved chinese brothers and sisters,

first of all, allow me, on behalf of the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, to express our heartfelt thanks to respected and beloved excellencies, ladies and gentlemen and friends who attend this grand rally of the people of peking organized by the peking municipal revolutionary committee to celebrate the liberation of phnom penh by the cambodian people and express our thanks to his excellency yeh chien-ying for his eloquent words overflowing with revolutionary fraternity for the cambodian nation and people.

this rally is a new vivid testimony to the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples, a new testimony to the manifold support and aid accorded by the fraternal chinese people to the cambodian people's struggle from its beginning to complete victory against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys the traitorous clique.

under the overwhelming offensive launched by the cambodian people and pafnlc in the dry season, u.s. imperialism, who is the boss of the traitorous clique, fled from phnom penh on april 12, 1975, after wreaking havoc on our beloved motherland cambodia and committing the most savage crimes against our nation and people for more than five years. this constitutes the proof of the thorough defeat of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in cambodia.

at half past nine april 17, 1975, our revolutionary army completely liberated phnom penh, the last den of the traitorous clique.

thus, the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys were at last completely crushed by the cambodian people and pafnlc after our armymen and civilians, our nufc and our rgnuc waged a heroic, resolute and arduous fight over five years and one month.

this inspiring and brilliant victory is the greatest victory in the history of several thousand years of the cambodian people and nation.

this victory is due to the correct political line followed firmly and constantly by the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc under a correct leadership and their position of independence, sovereignty, and being master of their own destiny, daring to surmount all sorts of difficulties, daring to undergo all sacrifices and daring to wage a protracted war without retreat, compromise or negotiations for genuine national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment and territorial integrity. this glorious page in the history of cambodia has been written with the blood and sweat of the heroic cambodian people.

at the same time, this great victory is due to the union and complete unity of the cambodian people and nation in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys -- a unity from the viewpoint of conception, position, line and action under the ever-victorious banner of the nufc with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman. through all sorts of tests and the tempest of the war of people's national liberation of the cambodian people, this union and this unity have been reinforced and developed until complete victory, and will grow stronger and develop further in the future.

this historic victory of the cambodian people, of pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc is won with their own blood and sweat, but also with the support of all people who love peace and justice and of all friendly countries in the world. in particular, it is inseparable from the manifold assistance in all fields rendered by the great leader chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the chinese people, and the chinese government with his excellency chou en-lai as its premier.

the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc will never forget chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, which affirms that chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, the communist party of china and the chinese government firmly support the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous clique.

in our just struggle for people's national liberation, the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc have always, whether circumstances were favourable or not, and however the situation might change, received many-sided support materially, politically and morally from chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai, the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government. in the five years and one month of the war of people's national liberation of the cambodian people, the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples have grown stronger and developed in all aspects. the people's republic of china, which is a large country with a population of 800 million, has rendered cambodia, a small country with a population of only 7 million, sincere and unconditional support while abiding by the principle of mutual equality and respecting the sovereignty and dignity of the cambodian nation and people. the friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples is based on the most correct principles and sincere unity. this is a brilliant example in relations between nations of the world.

the great victory won by the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc clearly bears out chairman mao tsetung's following dictum: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

therefore, we regard the complete liberation of phnom penh on april 17, 1975 as a victory of the fraternal chinese people, just as the cambodian people regard the victories achieved by the chinese people in their socialist construction as our own.

not long ago, chairman mao tsetung reaffirmed that the fraternal cambodian people may rest assured that the

chinese people will forever stand by you and march forward with you in the struggles ahead. we are overjoyed at this. we are convinced that the cambodian people and the fraternal chinese people will, as before, continue to achieve common splendid victories.

with these sentiments, i wish to extend once again to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, his excellency premier chou en-lai, the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government the deepest and warmest thanks of the cambodian people, pafnlc, nufc and rgnuc. we are firmly convinced that the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples will grow stronger and develop continuously.

i would like to take this solemn occasion to express our heartfelt thanks to the people and governments of all friendly countries and all people who love peace and justice for their support to the cambodian people's just cause.

the cambodian people will continue to support all nations and peoples in the world, and particularly the palestinian people and the peoples of asia, africa and latin america, in their just war for national liberation against all forms of aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, until complete victory is won.

i would like to express my deep thanks to his excellency wang hung-wen, his excellency yeh chien-ying, his excellency teng hsiao-ping, his excellency wu teh, other leaders of the party and government of the people's republic of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee which has kindly organized this grand rally. i would like to thank the heads of diplomatic missions for attending this rally. i would like to convey my greetings to the people of peking, who are taking part in this rally in great numbers.

long live the great historic victory of the cambodian people's war of people's national liberation exclamation

long live the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the cambodian and chinese peoples exclamation

Lon Nol Clique Ends in Ignominious Failure

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

under the forceful offensive of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces, the traitorous lon nol clique has been completely overthrown. the phnompenh traitors whose hands were stained with the blood of cambodian people deserved their punishment. this has eloquently proved that any traitorous and anti-popular force, no matter how hard imperialism tries to shield and support it and no matter how arrogant it seems to be, will sooner or later end in an ignominious failure when encircled and attacked by an awakened people.

cambodia had been a peaceful, neutral and independent country. five years ago the traitorous lon nol clique came into office after launching a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat at the instigation of u.s. imperialism. immediately afterwards, it turned the once rich and beautiful country into a colony of u.s. imperialism and made the cambodian people subjected to invasion and oppression which have brought to them untold sufferings. in the past five years, with large quantities of u.s.-supplied aircraft, artillery pieces and tanks, the traitorous lon nol clique carried out ruthless encirclement and suppression against the cambodian people's armed struggle for national independence, vainly attempting to stamp out the raging flames of people's revolution with a reactionary war. with u.s.-supplied weapons and ammunition the lonnolite puppet troops savagely slaughtered cambodian people. with u.s.-made planes, they carried out wanton bombings against the liberated areas. to beg for more u.s. support, the lon nol clique handed over with a bow cambodian territory and sovereignty to the united states. and what is more, it invited the saigon puppet troops and u.s. troops into cambodia in 1970. three years later, in collusion with the u.s., it worked out the scheme of "forcing negotiation through bombing". in nearly 200 days, u.s. planes made over 35,000 flights and released over 200,000 tons of bombs committing terrifying crimes against the cambodian people.

while trying to suppress the revolutionary armed forces with the counter-revolutionary armed forces, the traitorous lon nol clique tightened its fascist rule over the people in areas it held. fascist decrees were promulgated to deprive the people of their basic rights of democracy and freedom. to strangle the people's resistance and struggle, the lon nol clique called out massive troops and police to suppress demonstrations, rabidly arrest and cruelly torture patriots. a number of students were tortured to death. the people lived in white terror. even teenagers and old men were conscripted to serve as their cannon fodder.

the tattered economy in the clique-held areas became a colonial economy completely appending to imperialism. cambodia had been a fertile land with rich agricultural products. but in those five years, land became waste, factories closed down and business slumped. to shift the economic crisis, amass profits and satiate its greed, the traitorous lon nol clique redoubled its efforts to fleece the people. threatened with more taxes, runaway inflation and soaring prices, the people lived in dire poverty.

where there is oppression, there is resistance. neither american aircraft and cannons nor the lon nol clique's fascist rule can frighten the cambodian people into submission. on the contrary, the patriotic cambodian people and their armed forces are getting stronger through fightings and have won a decisive victory in the great people's war. how wild and arrogant the lon nol clique was when it staged the reactionary coup d'etat five years ago. but, history does not develop as calculated by the reactionaries. a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. this is an irresistible trend of history. with the cambodian people achieving more and more victories in the past five years, the lon nol clique found the going tougher and tougher. like a broken boat, the lon nol clique finally sank in the boundless ocean of people's war.

the final extermination of the lon nol clique is an inevitable end for all reactionaries. it is the natural result of their betrayal to the people and the country, and of their reactionary policy. it proves once again: make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause.

CHINA AND GREECE

China and Greece Reach Agreement on Registration of Trade Marks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

with a view to strengthening the friendly relations between china and greece and promoting trade, chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and greek ambassador to china nicolas katapodis, on behalf of their respective governments, exchanged notes here today to confirm the agreement reached between the two countries on the registration of trade marks on a reciprocal basis.

CHINA AND IRAN

Li Chi Meets and Fetes Teheran University Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

li chi, a leading member of the chinese ministry of education, today met and feted mohammad ali eslami nodouchan, professor of teheran university of iran, and his wife.

the iranian guests arrived in peking on april 16 at the invitation of the department of history of peking university.

they will tour other places in china before going home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Daisaku Ikeda Presents Books to Wuhan University

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 19, 1975)

a grand ceremony was held at wuhan university this afternoon, at which daisaku ikeda, president of the japanese sokagakkai, presented books to the university.

present at the ceremony were president daisaku ikeda, his wife kaneko ikeda and all members of the third delegation to china from japanese sokagakkai led by daisaku ikeda.

present were vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee wang pu-ching, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee teng ken, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua, as well as over one hundred teachers and students of the university.

the 3,000 volumes of books presented by president daisaku ikeda to wuhan university were all published in japan in recent years. these include reference books, theoretical works on natural and social sciences, books of engineering and technology and works of literature.

to express their thanks for daisaku ikeda, worker-peasant-soldier students of the university performed theatrical items for the japanese friends. the japanese

friends also visited the library and the biological specimens room of the university.

the third delegation from japanese sokagakkai led by president daisaku ikeda arrived here from peking by train at noon today. the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends.

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets with DPRK Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, met in a hospital this afternoon with comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and members of the d.p.r.k. party and government delegation he is leading: kim dong gyu, o jin u, pak sung chul, chon mun sop, ho dam, kye ung tae, chong song nam, o guk ryol and hyun jun keuk.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, was present on the occasion.

comrade chou en-lai and comrade kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

comrades teng hsiao-ping and pak sung chul were present at the conversation.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this morning held talks with comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

the korean comrades taking part in the talks were the members of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea: kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k.; chon mun sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and colonel general of the korean people's army; ho dam, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k.; kye ung tae, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of foreign trade of the d.p.r.k.; chong song nam, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of external economic affairs of the d.p.r.k.; o guk ryol, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and commander of the air force of the korean people's army; and hyun jun keuk, alternate member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china.

the chinese comrades taking part in the talks were: yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chen hsi-lien and chi teng-kuei, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central

committee and minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ko hua, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k.

Peking Soiree for President Kim Il Sung and DPRK Party and Government Delegation Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the d.p.r.k. party and government delegation led by him attended a performance of songs, dances and instrumental music presented by the china art troupe at a soiree here today.

chinese party and state leaders wang hung-wen, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, ni chih-fu and yao lien-wei, and leading members of departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, yu hui-yung and feng hsuan accompanied president kim il sung and other korean comrades at the performance.

the soiree was held in the smaller auditorium of the great hall of the people. when president kim il sung and other korean comrades arrived at the auditorium, they were greeted with enthusiastic applause from the entire audience.

at the soiree, chinese artists sang with feelings the korean songs "sing exclamation the fork at mangyongdae" and "women weavers" and "sow seeds of revolution", an aria from the korean revolutionary opera "a flower girl", and the chinese songs "our beloved motherland", "taiwan compatriots, our kith and kin" and "the people's commune is a golden bridge". they also performed the korean dance "a good apple harvest" and the chinese dances "militiawomen on the grassland" and "victory drum dance". when the song "sing exclamation the fork at mangyongdae" was sung in the korean language, the hall broke into a prolonged ovation. the chinese artists also presented a programme of instrumental music and excerpts from model revolutionary peking operas. the performance won enthusiastic appreciation from the korean comrades.

at the end of the soiree, president kim il sung and other korean comrades, in the company of chinese party and state leaders, went on stage, shook hands with the artists cordially and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their success.

present at the soiree were officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy and other korean comrades in peking.

the soiree was arranged by the foreign ministry and the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

Peking Banquet for Korean Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

chinese news organizations in the capital gave a banquet here at noon today to warmly welcome the korean journalists who are accompanying comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, on his china visit.

om tae ryong and kim jin son, peking-based correspondents of the "rodong sinmun" of korea, attended.

lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily" and li song bok, staff member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and journalists of the two countries. in the course of the banquet, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries talked cordially about the close relations of co-operation between the chinese and korean journalists.

present were leading members of news organizations here and of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry hsieh li-fu, mao teh-hou, yu cheng and wang chen.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives
Reception to Mark Republic Anniversary Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

f.j. saquee, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of sierra leone in peking, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today to celebrate the anniversary day of the republic of sierra leone.

present at the reception were chinese minister of communications yeh fei, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, deputy-director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army chang hsien-yueh, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Tientsin Women's Volleyball Team Leaves for
Tour of Somalia and Togo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

the tientsin women's volleyball team led by hsu kuang-li left peking by air yesterday for a friendly tour of somalia and togo.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

China and Sri Lanka Exchange Letters for Mutual Exemption from Freight Taxes

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 18, 1975)

in order to further promote the joint shipping service between the republic of sri lanka and the people's republic of china, letters providing for mutual exemption from income and other taxes on freight earnings by vessels of china and sri lanka in their ports were exchanged at a ceremony here today by sri lanka minister of shipping p.b.g. kalugalla and chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta.

the china-sri lanka joint shipping service, which was established in 1972, has developed constantly. the mutual exemption from taxes would further promote the relations of friendship and cooperation and joint shipping service between the two countries.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tunis, Apr. 18, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, received chinese ambassador to the country hou yeh-feng at the government palace today.

they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND US

Chou Jung-hsin Meets Delegation of American Association of State Colleges and Universities

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

chou jung-hsin, minister of education, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of the american association of state colleges and universities with warren c. lovinger as its leader and emerson c. shuck as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned yueh tai-heng and hu shou-hsin.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 15 after touring southern china.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chinese Sports Minister Meets International Weightlifting Federation Official

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, met and had a friendly conversation with mr. oscar state, secretary-general of the international weightlifting federation, and messrs. john lear and tommy kono, here with him on a visit to china.

chung shih-tung, president of the chinese weightlifting association, and sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation, were present on the occasion.

mr. state and his party arrived here by air on april 13 and were guests at a banquet hosted by the chinese weightlifting association the following evening. during their stay here, the visitors ran a training course for chinese weightlifting coaches and referees. the trio are scheduled to leave peking tomorrow.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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POLITICAL ECONOMY

Terms of Political Economy Explained

by

Chin Yüan (靳苑)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 16, 1975)

Productive Forces and Relations of Production

The productive forces and the relations of production are two aspects of the mode of production in society.

The productive forces or the productive forces of society refer to the capacity for men to transform and conquer the natural world. They include three factors: (1) the working people; (2) the means of labor (principally the tools for production; (3) the target of labor. Among the factors of the productive forces, the decisive role is played by the working people. This is because without the working people, the tools for production cannot be used and built. However, the working people must have the commensurate means of labor and target of labor before they can carry out production and form the productive forces of society. The tools for production are an important factor of the productive forces. They reflect the level of development in the productive forces of society and form a hallmark for demarcating the period of social economy.

The relations of production or relations of social production refer to the inter-relations between people in the process of producing material means. They include three aspects: (1) the form of ownership of the means of production; (2) the inter-relations of people in production; (3) the form of distribution of products. Among them, the form of ownership constitutes the foundation of the relations of production and decides the nature of the relations of production, the inter-relations of people and the form of distribution. Meanwhile, the inter-relations

of people and the form of distribution in turn react on the system of ownership and furthermore they play the decisive role under given conditions.

The contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces is one of the basic contradictions in society, and it gives impetus to the development and reform of society. In the mode of social production, the productive forces are the most revolutionary and most active factor, and their development is bound to lead to the corresponding development and reform of the relations of production sooner or later. Therefore, the productive forces determine the relations of production, and the relations of production must conform to the development of the productive forces. However, the relations of production are not passive things and they function as an enormous reaction to the productive forces. The advanced relations of production play the role of promoting the development of the productive forces while the decadent relations of production play the role of impeding the development of the productive forces. Under given conditions, the relations of production play the role of determining the productive forces. Viewed from history, the emergence of one kind of new relations of production invariably comes after the emergence of new productive forces. And the enormous leap of the productive forces also invariably takes place after the change of the old relations of production and the establishment of the new relations of production.

In class society, the relations of production are manifested as class relations, and the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces is manifested as class struggle.

In socialist society, the contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces is still one of the basic contradictions of society, and its characteristic is that the two are in conformity as well as in contradiction. In China, the socialist relations of production have been established and they are in conformity with the development of the productive forces. But they are also not very perfect, and these imperfects are also in contradiction with the development of the productive forces. In China, the socialist transformation of the aspect of ownership of the means of production has been resolved basically but not completely, and within the confines of ownership, the bourgeois right has also not been completely abolished. In industry, agriculture and commerce, there is still private ownership in part, and the socialist system of public ownership is also made up of the two forms of ownership by the whole people and ownership by the collective. The system of ownership by the whole people is still very weak in the agricultural sector as the foundation of the national economy. Meanwhile, both in the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership, there is a question of leadership, or the question of actual ownership by which class. It must also be seen that the bourgeois right is still serious in the inter-relations of people and still occupies the dominant position in the aspect of distribution. Therefore, in this historical period of socialism, we must adhere to the basic line of the Party, and firmly stand for revolution in the realm of the superstructure.

We must pay attention to solving the question of relations of production, consolidate and develop the socialist system of public ownership, and continue to accomplish that part of the task which has still not been accomplished in the aspect of transforming the system of ownership. We must also restrict the bourgeois right in the inter-relations between people and the relations of distribution, criticize the idea of bourgeois right, constantly weaken the foundation engendering capitalism, further develop the productive forces and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Commodity and Commodity Production

Commodities are the products of labor used in exchange. They possess the dual nature of use value and value. The use value of a commodity refers to its ability to meet certain need of people. For example, food can be used to feed people and tractors can be used to till land. This is the natural attribute of a commodity. However, commodities can also be used for exchange. The reason that they can be exchanged is that human labor has to be consumed in their production. The value of a commodity refer to the human labor condensed in the commodity, and is the social attribute of a commodity.

What is of use value is not necessarily a commodity. For example, sunshine and air themselves do not possess value because they are not the products of labor. Things that take labor to produce but are useless to people, such as the unserviceable products produced by factories, are of no use value and hence also not commodities. The products of labor produced for self-consumption but not for exchange are also not commodities. Therefore, commodities are the unity of use value and value.

Commodity production is production carried out for exchange. The conditions that give rise to commodity production are: (1) social division of labor; (2) private ownership of the means of production. For a very long time in primitive society, there was no commodity production. Toward the last part of the primitive society, following the development of productive forces in society, there appeared social division of labor and private ownership of the means of production. With the advent of communist society, the commodity system will disappear and perish.

There have appeared in history three forms of commodity production, namely small commodity production, capitalist commodity production and socialist commodity production.

Commodity production in the slave society and the feudal society is mainly small commodity production or simple commodity production. The characteristics of small commodity production are that the commodity producers own the means of production themselves, personally take part in production and own the products themselves. Because the production conditions of the small commodity producers are at variance, the time of labor consumed by different individuals to produce the same commodity is also at

variance, but the same commodity can only be sold at the same price in the market. This situation gives rise to polarization with a small number of people amassing a fortune but the majority going bankrupt. This kind of differentiation of the small producers provided the conditions for engendering the capitalist relations of production at the end of the feudal society.

In capitalist society, commodity production has developed to the highest stage. At this time, not only the products of labor of people have universally adopted the form of commodity, but labor power has also been turned into a commodity. The characteristics of capitalist commodity production are: The capitalists are in possession of the means of production while the workers sell their own labor power to the capitalists and carry out production under the domination of the capitalists. The products are owned by the capitalists. The object of the capitalists in producing commodities is to go after more surplus value so as to snatch enormous wealth. This kind of commodity production embodies the economic relations of the exploiter and the exploited between the capitalists and workers.

In socialist society, there also exist these two kinds of socialist system of public ownership--ownership by the whole people and ownership by the collective. This has determined that China is at present practicing the commodity system. This is because between the economy based on the system of ownership by the whole people and the economy based on the system of collective ownership and between the various units under the system of collective ownership, the products of the opposite side cannot be allocated without compensation, and economic links can only be formed by means of commodity exchange. Meanwhile, the state has still to adopt the monetary form of commodity in distributing individual consumer goods to the workers. Therefore, commodity production has still its historical role to play in the socialist society.

Commodity production in China is carried out under the unified leadership of state economic plans for meeting the needs of the whole society. At present, the commodities of our country are not too much but not plentiful enough. However, it must be noted that the commodity system is a relic of the economy based on private ownership. Socialist commodity production likewise embodies the contradiction between use value and value, and the law of value still functions. Commodity exchange must still comply with the principle of equal value and there is still money for use as a common medium of equal value. And so on and so forth. All these are scarcely different from those in the old society. At the same time there are still the remnants of small producers in the cities and countryside of China, and the rural fairs are still retained in the countryside. Because of all this, on this soil of commodity economy, the old bourgeois are able to carry out restoration activities and the new bourgeois will be engendered. Therefore, for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and of guarding against capitalist restoration, we must maintain the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and restrict the bourgeois rights which are still found in the commodity system.

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Law of Value

The law of value is the economic law of commodity production. Its basic content is that the value of commodities is determined by the necessary time of labor in society for the production of commodities and that the proportion of the commodities exchanged is based on their intrinsic value. What is called the necessary time of labor in society "is the time of labor needed for creating a certain use value under the existing normal productin conditions in society and under the average degree of labor proficiency and labor intensity in society."

In the process of exchange of commodities, the price and value of commodities are often at variance. In the commodity economy based on private ownership, due to the anarchy of production, the relations of market supply and demand are constantly changing each hour, and the price of commodities always fluctuates around their value in sympathy with the changes in the relations of supply and demand, and is sometimes higher but sometimes lower than the value. This is not a negation of the law of value, but is on the contrary a form of manifestation of the functioning of the law of value.

Under the conditions of commodity prodution based on private ownership, the law of value has the following functions:

(1) The spontaneous regulation of the distribution of the means of production and labor power between various departments of production in society. Through the fluctuation of price around value, the law of value enables the commodity producers to shift the means of production and labor power to the departments that are more profitable and in which the price of commodities is higher than their value, and to pull out from those departments in which the price of commodities is lower than their value. Because of this, the various departments of production established in society are in the main properly balanced. However, this kind of balancing is realized blindly and anarchically through fierce competition, and it necessarily would bring enormous waste and disruption to the productive forces in society.

(2) The spontaneous stimulation of the improvement of production techniques. The advanced commodity producer who is the first to adopt a more advanced technique is able to spend less labor time than the essential labor time in society to produce a certain commodity, but as his commodity is still sold according to the value determined by the essential labor time in society, he can earn a greater income. This spurs other commodity producers also to improve their techniques, and will in turn give impetus to the development of the productive forces in society. However, for the sake of keeping their favorable position in competition, the commodity producers often keep secret their advanced techniques, and this would impede technical progress and the development of the productive forces in society.

(3) It constantly brings disruption to the commodity producers. Because different commodity producers have different production conditions, those with better production conditions have the ability to improve their techniques, while those with poorer production conditions are incapable of improving their techniques. Because of this, the former are in a favorable

position while the latter are in an unfavorable position, and this inevitably leads to the disruption of the commodity producers. In the last part of the feudal society, the polarization of the small commodity producers enabled the minority to rise and become capitalists, while the majority went bankrupt and became the hired workers, thus leading to the emergence and development of the capitalist relations of exploitation. In capitalist society, the small commodity producers are squeezed out by the capitalists and the medium and small capitalists are swallowed up by the big capitalists, thus accelerating the process of capital concentration.

In socialist society, because there is still commodity production, the law of value still functions within certain limits. The functions of the law of value in the socialist economy are greatly different compared with its functions in the commodity economy based on private ownership. Due to the establishment of the public ownership of the means of production, the law of value has ceased to be the regulator of social production, and production is regulated by the planning of the national economy that reflects the basic economic law of socialism and the requirements of the law governing the planned and proportionate development of the national economy. We are for "first place for planning" and "second place for pricing." The law of value is also no longer an alien force for the domination of people, and we can recognize and consciously make use of the law of value as a tool for the fulfillment of state plans.

However, we must see that in socialist society, the law of value has still a negative role to play. Under the principle of exchange at equal value, because the individual labor time of various production units and the essential labor time in society are at variance, there is in fact still inequality. The spontaneous role of the law of value still constantly pounds against state planning, and the changes in the state of supply and demand and the drawing away of price and value from each other still provide an opportunity for the practice of speculation and manipulation. If the functions of the law of value are not restricted, the state enterprises and the units based on collective ownership will be made to ignore the needs of the state and the people and give one-sided pursuit to output value and profit, thus sabotaging the planning of the national economy and changing the socialist orientation of these units. A part of them will be stimulated into keeping the traits of the small producers and the spontaneous trend toward capitalism of the well-to-do peasants. Meanwhile, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and the new bourgeois elements will also make use of the commodity system and the law of value to sabotage the planned economy of socialism and to corrupt the Party members, cadres, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, thus turning the commodity system into their tool for restoring capitalism. Therefore, we must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat,persist in putting proletarian politics in command, strengthen planned management, restrict the role of the law of value, and guard against the use of it by the class enemy to carry out restoration activities.

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Money and Exchange by Means of Money

Money is a special commodity that permanently plays the role of something with equal value. It is the inevitable product of the development of commodity production and commodity exchange and is the result of the development of contradictions within the commodities.

The earliest commodity exchange of mankind arose in the last part of the primitive society. At that time, the exchange of commodities was accidental and in small volume, and involved the direct exchange of things with things. Later, with the development of commodity production and with the scope of exchange extended, the direct exchange of things with things presented many difficulties. For example, some people wanted to barter sheep for salt, but those with salt had no need of sheep and were in need of cloth. This made the exchange difficult to realize. In order to solve this question, people gradually converted first their own commodities into a certain commodity needed in general by everybody, and after that used this kind of commodity to exchange the things they needed. Therefore, the direct exchange of things with things was turned into exchange through this medium. This commodity which played the role of a medium in exchange became the common article of equal value. When the role of this common article of equal value was fixed with a specific commodity, this commodity became money. The exchange of commodities carried out with money as the medium is called exchange by means of money.

In history, livestock, furs, shells, gold, silver, etc. had all served as monetary material. Because gold, silver and other precious metals are small in volume and high in value, are easy to cut up and convenient to carry, and can be preserved for a long time, money has gradually been fixed with gold and silver. Money is the general representative of value and the pledge of social wealth, and can buy any commodities. At present, paper money is in circulation in all countries in the world. Paper money is but a symbol of value issued by the state for compulsory circulation. It itself has no value but is used to represent metal currency. The Jenminpi of China is also a kind of paper money.

Money plays the five functions as the yardstick of value, the means of circulation, the means of storage, the means of payment and the world currency. Among them, the yardstick of value and the means of circulation are the basic functions of money.

Money is the embodiment of a specific relation of production. In a society dominated by the exploiting classes, money is mainly kept in the hands of a small number of exploiters who make use of money as a tool for the exploitation of the working people. Especially in the capitalist society, the capitalists convert money into capital and labor into a commodity for the ruthless exploitation of the proletariat and the working people. In the eyes of the capitalists, "money is all powerful," and they live for the sake of making money. In order to go after money, nothing is too wicked for them.

In the socialist society, because there is still commodity production, there is inevitably money as well as exchange by means of money. In China, the power to issue and control money is in the hands of the state under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Money becomes a tool for the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out class struggle, and is a tool used to control socialist production and realize the distribution of products. However, as long as there is still money, there will be the inherent characteristics of money, there will still be the ideology that reflects the commodity and monetary relatins, and the bourgeois idea of going after profit only since money is all powerful will dissipate its stench to poison us. In socialist society, as there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the class enemies and those seriously affected by the spontaneous trend toward capitalism will make use of the commodity and monetary relations to practice speculation and manipulation, corruption and larceny. They will even convert money into capital, set up underground factories, practice usury, and turn money into the tool of exploitation. Therefore, the bourgeois right still found in the fields of commodities and money must be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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The Economic Base and the Superstructure

The economic base is the sum total of specific relations of production in society. The superstructure is made up of the state apparatus and political and legal systems resting on the economic base as well as the social ideology (including the political, legal, moral, philosophical, artistic and religious viewpoints) in conformity with the economic base. A given economic base and its corresponding superstructure give rise to a specific form of society.

The contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base is one of the basic contradictions in society, and it gives impetus to the development and reform of society. In this pair of opposites, the economic base is, generally speaking, the principal aspect of the contradiction, and it determines the nature of the superstructure. Changes in the economic base invariably lead to corresponding changes in the superstructure. However, the supersturcutre also has an enormous reaction on the economic base, and under given conditions, it plays the most important and decisive role in the development and reform of the economic base. The reaction of the superstructure on the economic base is mainly manifested in that first, the advanced superstructure is the progressive force for destroying the old economic base and consolidating and developing the new economic base, and second, the decadent superstructure is the reactionary force for upholding the old economic base and sabotaging the emergence and development of the new economic base. In the process of the supersession of primitive society by feudal society and of one form of society based on private ownership by another form of society based on private ownership, new relations of production can emerge within the old society, but it is imperative to go through revolution before the new relations of production can triumph over and completely take the place of the old relations of production after the seizure

of political power by the new ruling class. The socialist relations of production cannot emerge in the old society, and only be relying on the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the seizure of political power by the proletariat can the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production be established and developed.

There is relative independence in the superstructure in relation to the economic base, and there is also relative independence of ideology in the superstructure in relation to the political and legal systems in the superstructure and the economic base. The old superstructure and especially the old ideology would not change at once in sympathy with the change of the old economic base and state power. After the overthrow of the old economic base and state power, it would still exist for a fairly long time and play the reactionary role of sabotaging the new economic base and restoring the old economic base. Therefore, it is necessary to persevere in revolution in the realm of the superstructure before the new social system can be consolidated and developed.

In socialist society, the contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base is still one of the basic contradictions of society, and is characterized by harmony as well as contradiction. The state institutions and laws of the dictatorship of the proletariat take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as the guiding socialist ideology, and such superstructure is in conformity with the socialist economic base. However, in the various spheres of the superstructure, some sectors are actually still manipulated by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie is still dominant, and the old ideas and old force of habit still stubbornly obstruct the growth of socialist new things. All these are also in contradiction with the socialist economic base. This pair of opposites find concentrated expression in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and between the Marxist line and the revisionist line.

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has discussed the economic base as well as the superstructure. It has pointed out that there is still soil for engendering new bourgeois elements in China and once again warned the whole Party to guard against the emergence of revisionism. We must firmly adhere to the basic line of the Party and must continue the revolution not only in the superstructure but also in the economic base. In all spheres and at all stages of revolutionary development, we must at all times firmly stand for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, gradually eliminate the traces left behind from the old society, and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

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"From Each According to His Ability, To Each According to His Work"

"From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" is a principle of distribution of the means of consumption to the individual in socialist society. The socialist distribution of the means of consumption to the individual is distribution carried out among the workers after deducting from the total products of society the funds for social production, the reserve funds and the social consumption funds after meeting the common needs. It is an important component of socialist distribution.

The principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" calls on the workers to put proletarian politics in command and to work for society according to their ability, and on society to distribute consumer goods according to their work. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates, "The state applies the socialist principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work'." This principle is a negation of the system of distribution for the capitalists to extract surplus value from the workers and is a revolutionary progress.

However, the principle of allocating an equal amount of products for an equal amount of work as practiced by distribution according to the amount of labor performed is still the principle of equal value for the regulation of commodity exchange, or the exchange of a given amount of work in one form for an equal amount of work in another form. Here, the equal right of the workers lies in the use of the same yardstick--work--to compute the distribution of consumer goods. As the physical strength of different workers varies from strong to weak, their cultural and technical level ranges from high to low and the number of mouths they have to feed in their families is also at variance, this gives rise to different degrees of affluence in the living standard of people and in fact creates inequality. Therefore, "as far as the distribution of products 'according to work' is concerned, the 'bourgeois right' still occupies the dominant position." This is a drawback but is inevitable in the socialist society. This is because in socialist society, there are still two systems of public ownership--ownership by the whole people and ownership by the collective. The level of development of the productive forces is still not high enough, and there is still no great abundance of social products. There is still disparity between the workers and the peasants, between town and country, and between mental labor and physical labor. The degree of ideological awareness of people is also at variance, and labor has still not become the first requisite of life. As Marx said, "The right can never exceed the economic structure of society and the cultural development of society as conditioned by the economic structure."

Therefore, in order to adopt a correct attitude toward "to each according to his work," we must see that it has still its historical role in the historical period of socialism and has still to be practiced today. We must also see that it is essentially different from communism which calls

for work with no thought of remuneration and distribution of consumer goods according to need. The existence of bourgeois right in the sphere of distribution is one of the important economic bases for the emergence of new bourgeois elements in the socialist society. Since "these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat," the emergence of new bourgeois elements is unavoidable. If these are not restricted, capitalism and the bourgeoisie will develop at an even faster rate, and this will lead to the restoration of capitalism. We must conscientiously implement the basic line of the Party, persist in putting proletarian politics in command, restrict the bourgeois right in the sphere of distribution, and criticize the idea of bourgeois right.

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Productive Forces and the Relations of Production

by

Shih Ta (施达)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1975)

The productive forces are made up of the following three important factors: (1) workers with certain production experiences and labor skills; (2) the instrument of labor (means of labor), and first of all the production tool; (3) the target of labor. Among them, the workers constitute the principal and decisive factor, because only the working masses can create, improve and use the production tools. As Lenin pointed out, "The first productive forces of the whole mankind are the workers and laborers." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 327)

The relations of production refer to the relations among people formed in the process of the social production of material resources. Their contents include three aspects: (1) the form of ownership of the means of production; (2) the position in production of the various social groups arisen therefrom and their interrelations; (3) the form of distribution of products that entirely devolves on them. Among them, the ownership of the means of production plays a decisive role and is the basis of the relations of production. The ownership of the means of production determines the interrelations among people and the form of distribution. For example, in capitalist society, as the means of production are in the possession of the capitalists, the workers have nothing else but their labor for sale. In production, the capitalists occupy the dominant position as the rulers and exploiters while the workers are situated in the enslaved, exploited and oppressed positon. Because the capitalists own the means of production and the workers are in a powerless position, the products of labor are inevitably taken over by the capitalists, and the workers can only receive subsistence wages.

The ownership of the means of production of course plays the decisive role in the relations of production, but the interrelations among people and the form of distribution also react on the system of ownership and play the decisive role under given conditions.

The productive forces and the relations of production constitute the two aspects of dialectical unity. The productive forces cannot exist in isolation from the relations of production but they are the foundation for the existence and development of specific relations of production. The productive forces are generally symbolized by the principal and decisive role because they form the most revolutionary and most active factor. Following the development and transformation of the productive forces, the relations of production will develop and change sooner or later. However, the relations of production not only passively conform to the demand for the development of productive forces but also in turn affect the productive forces and even the decisive role under given conditions. When the relations of production obstruct the development of the productive forces and

become the shackles to the development of the productive forces, it is necessary to reform the relations of production, overthrow the old social system by means of violent revolution, and set up new relations of production so as to make the nature of the relations of production conform to the further development of the productive forces. The emergence of new relations of production in turn gives impetus to the devlopment of the productive forces.

With the human society developed to the present day, it has gone through five kinds of relations of production, namely: the relations of production of the primitive commune system, the relations of production of the slavery system, the relations of production of the feudal system, the relations of production of the capitalist system and the relations of production of the socialist system.

In our country, the socialist relations of production have been established. They are in conformity with the development of the productive forces, and the productive forces are going forward at a speed that defies comparison by the old society. However, they are still not very perfect, and these imperfect aspects are also in contradiction with the development of the produtive forces. In our country, the bourgeois right has not yet been completely abolished in the system of ownership. It still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations among people and occupies a dominant position in the aspect of distribution. These factors still affect the development of the productive forces. Therefore, we must pay attention to solving the problems in the relations of production, restrict the bourgeois right, give impetus to the development of the productive forces at a faster rate, further consolidate and make perfect the socialist system of ownership and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again.

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What Is Small Production?

by

Shih Ta (施达)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1975)

Small production is production based on the private ownership of the means of production by individuals and individual labor. Individual handicraft is small production. Individual farming is also a kind of production. The products of individual handicrafts are generally used for exchange. Under the condition that the relations between commodities and money are better developed, individual farming also sells part or the greater part of farm produce. In this sense, small production is small commodity production.

Toward the end of the primitive society, small production emerged together with the emergence of individual handicrafts in society. After that came the slavery society, the feudal society and the capitalist society. In history, the emergence and existence of small production economy came into being under the precondition of the co-existence of the two conditions of private ownership of production and division of labor in society.

Small commodity production was the historical forerunner of capitalist commodity production. Under the condition of the small commodity production, because the various producers of small commodities were at variance in conditions of production, in degree of dexterity and in intensity of labor, the labor they consumed in the production of commodities was also at variance. However, the same commodity can only be sold at the same price in the market. This led to the polarization of the producers of small commodities, with a small number of producers of small commodities amassing a fortune and becoming capitalists, while the majority went bankrupt and were converted into hired workers. From this there arose the capitalist relations. Capitalism was born at first precisely on the foundation of the disintegration of the small producers. Following the development of big capitalist indusries and big farms, such disintegration has become ever more serious. However, capitalism has not and cannot thoroughly wipe out small production. Therefore, after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, how to handle the small producers is an important question bearing on whether the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated.

The characteristics of small production are that the producers possess the means of production and personally participate in production, with the products going to the producers themselves. The producers sell their own products for the purpose of purchasing other products and raw materials so as to satisfy their own consumption needs and the needs of carrying out further production. It can thus be seen that the small producers have a dual nature, and are private owners and workers at the same time. As workers, their basic interests are in harmony with the proletariat and they can take the socialist road under the leadership of the proletariat. As for their means of production, we cannot adopt the means of expropriation as adopted toward the exploiters, but can only systematically organize them,

through giving typical demonstrations, to take the socialist road of collectivization in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit. On the other hand, as private owners, they also have the spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. As Lenin pointed out, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale."

In our country, a basic victory has already been won in the socialist transformation of handicrafts and agriculture. The countryside has realized the switch-over to people's communes and the broad masses of the peasants have already basically shaken off the shackles of private ownership. However, it must be noted that there is still partial private ownership in agriculture and handicrafts. Before the system of collective ownership is raised to the socialist system of ownership by the whole people and before the remnants of private ownership are wiped out, as far as the peasants are concerned, they still inevitably retain certain inherent characteristics of the small producers, and a section of the well-to-do peasants still inevitably retain the spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism. Chairman Mao points out, "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." We must insist on conducting socialist education for the peasants and guide them to constantly advance along the socialist road.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

It Is Necessary To Keep On Simplifying Characters Used As Names for Places

by

Liu Yin-nien (刘寅年)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1975)

Since its promulgation, the "Draft Han Character Simplification Plan" has played an active role in developing the cause of socialist revolution and construction in China. I am engaged in the work of map making, and I will discuss my ideas in this connection in conjunction with my work.

Maps cannot part with place names. The salient features of maps in general use are that they contain many place names, and because of this, the place names on the maps can only be written as small as possible. For example, as there are so many places of abode for the rural population, their names can only be given on the map with characters three millimeters square, equivalent to about one-third the size of the No. 5 type used in newspapers. Such characters as "湾," "关" and "岭" are characters often used on maps, and before simplification, their complex forms were written as "灣," "關" and "嶺." Just imagine how difficult it was both in graphic and printing techniques to write such characters with so many strokes and of so complicated a structure within the space of three millimeters square and make them clearly legible. In spite of the extensive care and great pains taken by the map-makers and printers in writing and printing these complex characters, they still often failed to get what they wanted, and the phenomenon of ink blots still would appear to affect the legibility of the map. Since the popularization of the several batches of simplified characters great convenience has been brought to map-making work. These simplified characters have not only reduced the amount of work required for the writing of names and making of plates, but also alleviated the intensity of labor of the working personnel. What is more important is that they have improved the quality of the maps. Due to the simplification of the number of strokes and the structure of the characters, the dark areas on the maps have been reduced (most of such characters are printed in black on the maps), and the clarity of the maps has correspondingly stepped up, thus creating a favorable condition for the orderly control of technology and for improving the artistic quality of the maps. The advantages brought to map-making work by the simplified Chinese characters are evident and could be easily seen. After reading the articles of some comrades calling for the continued simplification of Chinese characters, I deeply share the same feeling and also earnestly hope that the Chinese characters will be continuously simplified. For example, there are at present quite a number of places on the map that still use characters that are very complicated and difficult and could be further simplified. Through our contacts in work, we understand that there are no lack of examples of simplified characters used

by the masses of their own accord. For example, the simplification of " " as " ," " " as " ," " " as " ," " " as " ," etc.

Through practice in work, we have become increasingly aware of the need to keep on simplifying the Chinese characters, and unusual names that are difficult to write and recognize should also be changed continuously into simplified characters for common use. Because of this, we ardently hope that the departments responsible for reforming the written language can collect and put in order the new simplified characters coined by the masses as quickly as possible and draw up a table of new simplified characters, so that our work in culture, education and science and technology can better serve the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

SANATORIUMS FOR WORKERS

Miners Convalesce at East China Sanatorium

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 20, 1975)

over 1,000 coal miners have received good care at the taian sanatorium in the famous taishan mountain in shantung province since 1965. they regained their health quickly and returned to work with redoubled energy.

the sanatorium had 80 beds and a floor space of 5,000 square metres when it was set up ten years ago. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the state appropriated funds for its expansion. now it has more than 200 beds and a housing space of 11,000 square metres, adding to itself a rest home, a convalescing centre, a dining hall and a club. it is still under expansion.

veteran miner li yung-ting was interviewed by hsinhua on a balcony of the rest home decorated with pots of flowers where the convalescents were reading newspapers, listening to the radio or playing chess. li yung-ting said:

"i started working in a coal mine before liberation when i was only nine. working at the shaft bottom one day, i got injured in my left tibia. the capitalist gave me a small sum that was barely enough to buy one or two kilogrammes of grain. how could i go and see a doctor when my younger brothers and sisters were all starving?"

he continued: "with liberation we workers became masters of the country. safety facilities were installed in the mines and we were all provided with labour protection apparatus. anyone who falls ill gets prompt treatment free of charge. this is all owing to the good leadership of chairman mao and the communist party."

while staying at the sanatorium, the coal miners draw full pay. lodging and medical care are both free. leading cadres of coal mines often came to see them.

most of the miners had received treatment in hospitals before they entered the sanatorium. medical workers at the sanatorium continued to treat them by traditional chinese and western methods. physical exercises and traditional chinese boxing have produced good therapeutic effects.

the convalescents are provided with a rich variety of books and periodicals and see films and theatrical performances regularly.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Province Reports Good Spring Harvests of Grain Crops

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 20, 1975)

east china's fukien province reports good spring harvests of grain crops this year. the total output of barley and wheat increased by ten per cent over last year.

fukien province in china's southeast coastal area has a temperate climate and vegetation is green all the year round. peasants in most parts of the province harvest three crops of grain a year. in the past, however, in some parts of the province, stress was laid on early and late autumn rice crops, to the neglect of spring grain crops. only a small acreage was sown to spring crops and yield was low.

the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the commune members with greater enthusiasm for socialist agriculture. the acreage sown to spring crops is constantly expanding. this year, the province planted spring barley and wheat to 226,000 hectares of farmland, 28,600 hectares more than last year.

good strains have been popularized and farming techniques improved. this resulted in a big increase in this year's spring crop yield.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Banquet Welcomes Albanian Telegraph Agency Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the albanian telegraph agency led by its director fiqiri vogli.

present at the banquet were hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of other peking news organizations and the information department of the foreign ministry, including chen chun, chang chen-tung and wang chen.

among the guests were musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife and other officials of the embassy.

chu mu-chih and fiqiri vogli made toasts at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of close unity.

comrade chu mu-chih praised the heroic albanian people for their tremendous successes in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their great leader comrade enver hoxha.

chu mu-chih said, "under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour, the albanian telegraph agency has adhered to revolutionary principles and, using the pen as a sharp weapon, has made an outstanding contribution to propagating and defending marxism-leninism, exposing and attacking imperialism and social-imperialism, supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and to the common cause of the people of china and albania. the current visit to china of the albanian telegraph agency delegation will surely make a new contribution to enhancing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two peoples and two news agencies of china and albania."

in reply, delegation leader fiqiri vogli said: "we have come to your great and glorious country with well-founded pride in the great and indestructible

friendship. our friendship is founded by our two marxist-leninist parties and by our beloved leaders comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung."

he added that the visit would help increase mutual understanding. he expressed the conviction that the cooperation between the news agencies and journalists of the two countries on the basis of fraternal friendship and unity would continue to develop.

the albanian delegation arrived in peking by air this morning.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Architects' Delegation Concludes Visit to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Apr. 20, 1975)

the chinese architects' delegation led by chang pai-fa, vice-president of the architectural society of china, left for home today after concluding a visit to algeria.

the delegation came on april 3 at the invitation of the algerian architects' association. during its stay, the delegation visited a number of factories, buildings, universities, institutes and places of historic interest in the company of algerian architects.

it was received by abdelkader zaibek, minister of public works, and kabouia, leading member of the department of mass organizations of the national liberation front separately.

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a reception yesterday for the delegation's visit. minister abdelkader zaibek was present at the reception.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chairman Mao Meets with Prime Minister Leo Tindemans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this afternoon met with leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans.

present at the meeting were renaat van elslande, belgian minister of foreign affairs, development and cooperation, and madame van elslande, and belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and madame groothaert.

chairman mao extended a warm welcome to the distinguished belgian guests on their visit to china, and had a friendly conversation with prime minister leo tindemans and minister renaat van elslande.

present at the meeting and conversation were chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and the foreign ministry's deputy departmental directors chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and Other Distinguished Belgian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chinese premier chou en-lai met in a hospital here this afternoon with leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans, renaat van elslande, minister of foreign affairs, and madame van elslande, jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china, and madame groothaert.

the chinese premier had a friendly talk with prime minister tindemans, foreign minister van elslande and ambassador groothaert.

present at the meeting were vice-premier chi teng-kuei, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and the foreign ministry's deputy departmental directors chi tsung-hua, hsu wei-chin and kao chien-chung.

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met with leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans and the other distinguished belgian guests accompanied them on the visit to china. chairman chu teh had photographs taken with them.

present on the occasion were chinese leaders chi teng-kuei, wu kuei-hsien and ulanfu, and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

present were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and madame groothaert.

Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Holds Talks with Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei held talks with prime minister of the kingdom of belgium leo tindemans here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the belgian side were: renaat van elslande, minister of foreign affairs; jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china; eduard grandry, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; jan grauls, chief of the prime minister's office; jan robert vanden bloock, director-general of political relations in the ministry of foreign affairs; marc defossez, chief of the economic office of the prime minister; jean-paul van bellinghen, chief of the office of the minister of foreign affairs; jacques van damme, counsellor in the prime minister's office; juan cassiers, minister-counsellor of the belgian embassy in peking; and philippe berg, deputy director of the press service of the ministry of foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium; and hsu wei-chin, chi tsung-hua, hsiao teh and kao chien-chung, deputy departmental directors, and li chin-ping, deputy division chief, in the foreign ministry.

Peking Grand Banquet for Belgian Prime Minister and Madame Tindemans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, presided over a grand banquet held in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening to warmly welcome leo tindemans, prime minister of the kingdom of belgium, and madame tindemans and all the distinguished belgian guests who are accompanying the prime minister.

present at the banquet were chinese vice-premier wu kuei-hsien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ulanfu and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china, and madame groothaert, embassy officials and belgian friends in peking attended the banquet.

the banquet was held in the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and belgium hung side by side. the band played music of welcome as prime minister and madame tindemans, and foreign minister and madame van elslande and other distinguished guests stepped into the banquet hall in the company of chinese leaders.

vice-premier chi teng-kuei and prime minister tindemans spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

in his speech, vice-premier chi teng-kuei admired the belgian people who cherish national independence for their efforts to safeguard state sovereignty. he said: "it is gratifying to note that the european people are more soberly aware of the realities they face, that the european countries and people continue to develop their struggle in diverse ways to oppose superpower control, threats and bullying and safeguard their national independence, that in this struggle the west european countries are strengthening their unity step by step and that more and more people have seen through the scheme of a superpower to divide west european countries and dominate europe."

vice-premier chi teng-kuei pointed out: "the struggle between the superpowers for hegemony in the world at large, and in europe in particular, is growing more intense. while talking about detente, both the superpowers are actually stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. the one that prates about 'an irreversible process of detente', in particular, is bent on outstripping the other in the arms race. it has greatly increased rather than reduced its

troop deployments in europe. it has multiplied rather than cut down its conventional and nuclear weapons trained on western europe. weapons can neither serve as food nor clothing, so why should the superpowers want them in such quantities? in our view, this unabated contention between them is bound to lead to war. this is independent of man's will. the people of all countries, including the european countries, must get prepared. to be prepared is better than unprepared. however, the superpowers are outwardly fierce but inwardly feeble, they are extremely weak and isolated. through intensified contention for hegemony in the world and in europe, they will eventually turn into their opposites."

speaking of the chinese people's socialist revolution and socialist construction, he said: "under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to make continued efforts independently and self-reliantly to run china's affairs still better. at the same time, we will continue to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. we will never seek hegemony, we will never be a superpower. we will firmly support the third world and all other countries subjected to superpower aggression, interference or control in their just struggle against hegemonism and power politics."

"the chinese and belgian peoples have always been friendly to each other," he noted. "although china and belgium have different social systems, both sides have the desire to develop mutual relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." the chinese vice-premier expressed the conviction that prime minister tindemans's current visit "will help increase mutual understanding and furtner advance the relations between our two countries."

in reply, prime minister leo tindemans said that he and his party were deeply touched by the warm reception accorded them since their arrival in peking.

he said: "today, reestablished in their dignity, the chinese people have regained the place which is due to them in the world. in the course of the last quarter century, the people's republic of china, under the lucid and firm leadership of chairman mao tsetung, wrote one of the fundamental pages in the history of our time."

he added: "the whole world has witnessed, in diverse forms, the persistent battle between the champions of human dignity and equality and the oppressors. it is an old battle -- and the belgian people have obstinately carried on this battle in the course of time."

on belgium-china relations, prime minister tindemans said: "the work you have staunchly and audaciously undertaken to convert an immense population to austere virtues of devotion to common welfare attracts lively attention in my country.

"in 1961 her majesty the queen mother elizabeth of belgium showed this interest on her visit to china. a few days ago, her grandson, prince albert, was a guest of your country, and the presence of many of my compatriots in peking on the occasion of the belgian industrial exhibition demonstrates our desire to reinforce our mutual understanding and develop our contacts."

"being the first head of government of belgium to be received in china," he said, "i am conscious of taking part in a kind of accomplishment." the talks occurred at an opportune time for the two sides to compare their respective interpretations of the international situation, he pointed out.

speaking of belgium's foreign policy, the prime minister said: "modern society is faced with new problems, whose magnitude and complexity must not be underestimated. we will find adequate solutions to them while respecting the principles and values to which we are devoted and cooperating ever more closely with the other countries of the european community with whom we share the destiny."

he said: "in order to evolve progressively their common personality in international life, the european peoples should above all give attention to ensuring their security and independence. belgium, which was invaded many times in history, is particularly conscious of this imperative: there is no valid policy without independence, and there is no real independence without security."

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the kingdom of belgium and china.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress lin chiao-chih and hu tzu-ang;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying, chou hua-min, yeh chih-chiang, sun yu-yu, chang chen, hsia chin-hsu, yu mei, huang shu-tse, hao liang, liu ai-feng, wu chung, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, wang chien-chung, chang chi-nung, mu ching, wang shou-jen, wang

chia-chou, ho wen-chin, yang shou-shan, yang chi and wang yao-ting, as well as chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Prime Minister Tindemans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

following is the text of vice-premier chi teng-kuei's speech at the banquet given here this evening in honour of prime minister tindemans of the kingdom of belgium:

mr. prime minister and mme tindemans,
mr. foreign minister and mme van elslande,
distinguished guests from the kingdom of belgium,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency prime minister tindemans of the kingdom of belgium and mme tindemans have come from afar for a visit to china. the visit of mr. prime minister tindemans is a major event in the annals of the relations between china and belgium. this afternoon, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met prime minister tindemans and had a friendly conversation with him. now, i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to host this evening's banquet. on behalf of premier chou en-lai and the chinese government, i wish to extend our warm welcome to his excellency the prime minister, mme tindemans and the other distinguished guests from belgium.

although our two countries are far apart geographically, belgium is by no means unfamiliar to us. the belgian people have traditionally cherished national independence. during world war ii, they joined in the great struggle to resist the barbarous aggression of fascism and played their part in defeating it. deeply appreciating the value of national independence because of our own experiences, we chinese people admire the belgian people's efforts to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

our distinguished guests have come from distant europe. it is gratifying to note that the european people are more soberly aware of the realities they face, that the european countries and people continue to develop their struggle in diverse ways to oppose

superpower control, threats and bullying and safeguard their national independence, that in this struggle the west european countries are strengthening their unity step by step and that more and more people have seen through the scheme of a superpower to divide west european countries and dominate europe. in this connection, i would like to point out that prime minister tindemans has made commendable efforts to promote west european unity.

it is quite natural and fully understandable that the european peoples who have gone through two world wars should be concerned about peace and security in europe. but good hopes are one thing and objective realities another. it is evident that the struggle between the superpowers for hegemony in the world at large, and in europe in particular, is growing more intense. while talking about detente, both the superpowers are actually stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. the one that prates about "an irreversible process of detente", in particular, is bent on outstripping the other in the arms race. it has greatly increased rather than reduced its troop deployments in europe. it has multiplied rather than cut down its conventional and nuclear weapons trained on western europe. weapons can neither serve as food nor clothing, so why should the superpowers want them in such quantities? in our view, this unabated contention between them is bound to lead to war. this is independent of man's will. the people of all countries, including the european countries, must get prepared. to be prepared is better than unprepared. however, the superpowers are outwardly fierce but inwardly feeble, they are extremely weak and isolated. through intensified contention for hegemony in the world and in europe, they will eventually turn into their opposites. at present the world situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to all peoples and unfavourable to the superpowers. the third world is growing ever stronger and playing a more important role in international affairs. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical tide is surging forward irresistibly. no matter how the superpowers may struggle in desperation and resort to this or that trick, they will never escape their historical fate of certain doom. the future of the world is bright.

distinguished guests,

under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have achieved some successes through their endeavours in the twenty-odd years since the founding of new china. but china is still a developing country. we have yet to accomplish numerous and more arduous tasks as we advance along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, we are determined to make continued efforts independently and self-reliantly

to run china's affairs still better. at the same time, we will continue to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. we will never seek hegemony, we will never be a superpower. we will firmly support the third world and all other countries subjected to superpower aggression, interference or control in their just struggle against hegemonism and power politics.

the chinese and belgian peoples have always been friendly to each other. since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971, trade, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between china and belgium have gradually expanded thanks to the joint efforts of both sides. this meets the desire and interests of both our peoples. the current visit of prime minister tindemans to china has opened a new chapter in the development of the relations between our two countries. although china and belgium have different social systems, both sides have the desire to develop mutual relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. therefore, we are convinced that your visit, mr. prime minister, will help increase mutual understanding and further advance the relations between our two countries. we wish success to the visit of his excellency the prime minister.

now, i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and belgian peoples,

to the continual development of the relations between our two countries,

to the health of his majesty baudouin i, king of belgium,

to the health of his excellency the prime minister and mme tindemans,

to the health of his excellency the foreign minister and mme van elslande,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from belgium,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here exclamation

Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans' Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

following is the text of the speech made by prime minister leo tindemans of the kingdom of belgium at the banquet given in his honour here this evening:

mr. vice-premier chi teng-kuei,
ladies and gentlemen,

i am deeply touched by your cordial words, your expression of friendly sentiments toward my country and the warm reception accorded us since our arrival in your capital. my colleague the minister of foreign affairs, the members of the belgian government delegation and i myself are very glad to have this opportunity to visit your country, study her achievements and have talks with her leaders. today we have been particularly honoured to be received by your great leader chairman mao tsetung and mr. premier chou en-lai.

china and belgium have, of course, followed different paths in the course of a long history. situated at the confluence of the great currents of european civilization, my country shared the diversity that is one of its essential characteristics. as to chinese civilization, it very early found the path of political unity, and it is through the organized development of a vast human community that it has all along sought its accomplishment.

today, reestablished in their dignity, the chinese people have regained the place which is due to them in the world. in the course of the last quarter century, the people's republic of china, under the lucid and firm leadership of chairman mao tsetung, wrote one of the fundamental pages in the history of our time.

the whole world has witnessed, in diverse forms, the persistent battle between the champions of human dignity and equality and the oppressors. it is an old battle -- and the belgian people have obstinately carried on this battle in the course of time: rebellions against feudal rule, revolutions against foreign princes and resistance to invasion form the web of our history. meanwhile, belgium is conscious of having successfully carried out in her own society a profound transformation that assures to all her citizens a decent life and equal participation in political life.

this has not been obtained easily. without a vast territory and abundant natural resources, the belgian people have found in their quality of work and enterprise the only source of their prosperity. situated at the centre of a european and world network of communications

and exchanges, belgium is in the front rank of commercial nations; she has thus gained a particular awareness of world developments and a great openness towards the greatest variety of peoples.

stemming from historical experiences difficult of comparison, our economic and social systems are inspired by different concepts. but we consider, like you, that an essential criterion of the value of a human society is the place the weakest and the most vulnerable occupy in it. we share your conviction that greatly different nations can establish, in equality, relations of mutually beneficial cooperation and find in unity and solidarity the means for independence and prosperity.

true to the european tradition, we have tirelessly endeavoured to discover, in the experience of everyone and through free dialogue, the most humane and efficient ways to social progress and the development of the individual.

the work you have staunchly and audaciously undertaken to convert an immense population to austere virtues of devotion to common welfare attracts lively attention in my country.

in 1961 her majesty the queen mother elizabeth of belgium showed this interest on her visit to china. a few days ago, her grandson, prince albert, was a guest of your country, and the presence of many of my compatriots in peking on the occasion of the belgian industrial exhibition demonstrates our desire to reinforce our mutual understanding and develop our contacts.

on our side, we had the privilege of admiring in brussels during recent weeks the admirable achievements of the genius and work of the chinese people across the ages, which we saw in the exhibition of archaeological finds that you mounted in our capital.

mr. vice-premier,

being the first head of government of belgium to be received in china, i am conscious of taking part in a kind of accomplishment. the talks that we have held in an atmosphere of trust and cordiality show a convergence of our views on many points. i also feel that they occur at an opportune time for us to compare our respective interpretations of a changing, dangerous and difficult international situation.

geography and history have caused two communities to co-inhabit the territory of belgium, united for better or worse in an equilibrium, sometimes difficult, within the state structures which we adapt with pragmatism to the needs of the evolution of the modern society.

modern society is faced with new problems, whose magnitude and complexity must not be underestimated. we will find adequate solutions to them while respecting the principles and values to which we are devoted and cooperating ever more closely with the other countries of the european community with whom we share the destiny.

belgium can be defined as a province of a europe in search for its unity. this is the way of our true independence; it is also that of the future of our civilization. the chinese government has recognized this policy for what it is: a concentrated will of the european peoples to surmount the centuries-old contradictions which almost destroyed them and to find again in the international community the means for making a quite original contribution to the service of peace.

of this policy of europe, the recent lome convention presents an exemplary testimony: the european community, through an equal, open and deep-going dialogue, evolved new ways for durable cooperation with the countries of africa, the caribbean and the pacific.

we are convinced that the grave and complex problems of energy can be resolved only through international consultations while taking notable account of the particular problems of the developing countries. we are determined to continue our efforts to enable the different groups of countries concerned to bring closer their views so as to attain common conclusions which will translate into reality the concept of interdependence accepted during the recent meetings in paris.

in order to evolve progressively their common personality in international life, the european peoples should above all give attention to ensuring their security and independence. belgium, which was invaded many times in history, is particularly conscious of this imperative: there is no valid policy without independence, and there is no real independence without security. that is why we have contributed to the conclusion of the atlantic alliance, and we intend to maintain, at the price of necessary sacrifices and with constant vigilance, this essential tool for world equilibrium. but security cannot be obtained by military precautions alone, and our country will not fail to search in good faith with her allies and partners for means to surmount international mistrust and gradually replace the state of armed peace in europe with a more satisfactory system of security and cooperation.

the peace of the world is henceforth indivisible. belgium, who is active and lively in the european community, intends to make her contribution to a better international concord. we are keenly attentive, it goes without saying, to the essential contribution that

the people's republic of china can make to the great international debate, of which the future of mankind is the stake.

it is in this spirit that i have, at the invitation of mr. premier chou en-lai, come to peking to have talks with you.

mr. vice-premier,

i raise my glass

to the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people,

to the health of their great leader chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of mr. premier chou en-lai,

to the health of mr. vice-premier chi teng-kuei,

to the harmonious and ceaselessly growing development of the relations between belgium and the people's republic of china,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives and all our friends present here this evening.

China-Belgium Maritime and Civil Air Transport Agreements Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

a maritime agreement and an agreement relating to civil air transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of belgium were signed in peking today.

belgian prime minister leo tindemans and madame tindemans and chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei were present at the signing ceremony.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and belgian foreign minister renaat van elslande signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the belgian side were members of prime minister tindemans' party including madame van elslande, jacques groothaert and madame groothaert, eduard grandry, jan grauls, jan robert vanden bloock, marc defossez and jean-paul van bellinghen.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of communications yu mei, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china ma jen-hui and chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Film Presented to Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 20, 1975)

chinese ambassador hao te-ching yesterday presented to president of the iranian physical education organization ali hojjat kashani a chinese colour documentary "the seventh asian games" on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

the film was presented at a dinner party given by the ambassador at the chinese embassy in honour of leading members and noted figures of the iranian physical circles. the film depicts the grand scene of the games and friendship among asian sportsmen. it was projected before the presentation to the welcome of the guests.

also attending the party were deputy minister of information and tourism abol fath sa'adat, deputy president of the iranian physical education organization abdollah vassiq, secretary general of the iranian national olympic committee pahlavi and senior adviser to the committee richard avory.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Kenzoo Nakajima and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan this afternoon met with kenzoo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife as well as norio shirato and jonko sato who are with them on the visit to china. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and leading members of departments concerned lin lin and wang hsiao-yun.

Japanese Friend Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

ichizo kimura, director-general of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

he was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and chang ting-yu, deputy general manager of the chinese national chemicals import and export corporation.

on hand were japanese friends in peking toshiko fukutomi and jinichi fujisawa.

Japanese Youth Ship Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Home

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 20, 1975)

the 484-member delegation of the youth ship for japan-china friendship from tokai shikoku of japan wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home this evening.

the japanese guests were given a warm send-off at the tientsin new harbour by wang hsueh-min, secretary of the tientsin municipal committee of the

chinese communist youth league, and leading members of the tientsin municipal trade union council and women's federation as well as more than 200 young people.

the japanese friends arrived in tientsin from peking by train on the evening of april 17. vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee wang shu-chen met and had a warm and friendly conversation with delegation leader isamu nishii and deputy leaders mutsumi takahashi, sakae hashio, suehiro takahashi and kiyoshige madane.

on the evening of april 18, the tientsin municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league gave a reception in honour of the japanese friends. speaking at the reception, wang hsueh-min and isamu nishii pointed out that it is the firm desire of the youth and people of china and japan that the people of the two countries will live in friendship from generation to generation, and nobody can ever obstruct it. they expressed their readiness to work for the conclusion of the china-japan peace and friendship treaty at an earlier date.

while in tientsin, the japanese friends visited industrial, educational and medical establishments and an army unit and made extensive contacts with young people of all walks of life. this increased their mutual understanding and friendship.

at the middle school attached to the tientsin art institute, the japanese friends were warmly received. they attended a music class and a performance given by teachers and students. the programme included a violin unison rendition of the japanese children's song "red butterfly" and the "song of japan-china friendship" sung in both japanese and chinese. the guests very much appreciated the "ambush from ten directions", a piece of ancient music played on the pipa, a 4-stringed chinese lute, depicting the decisive battle in 202 b.c. in which liu pang, founder of the han dynasty, annihilated the troops of his rival hsiang yu in a successful ambush.

a get-together was held yesterday afternoon between the japanese friends and more than 4,000 young people, children and workers of tientsin.

the guests visited a unit of the chinese people's liberation army this morning. later, they planted trees in a park together with tientsin youth as a symbol of the lasting friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks Again with Comrade Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

comrade teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, held talks again this morning with comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

the korean comrades taking part in the talks were the members of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea: kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea; o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k.; chon mun sop, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and colonel general of the korean people's army; ho dam, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, vice-premier of the administration council and minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k.; kye ung tae, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of foreign trade of the d.p.r.k.; chong song nam, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of external economic affairs of the d.p.r.k.; o guk ryol, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and commander of the air force of the korean people's army; and hyun jun keuk, alternate member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china.

the chinese comrades taking part in the talks were: yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chen hsi-lien and chi teng-kuei, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international

liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade; fang yi, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; ko hua, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the d.p.r.k.

Korean Party and Government Delegation Led by President Kim Il Sung Visits China-Korea Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading visited the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts this afternoon in the company of yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the visit was a source of great encouragement to the cadres and members of the commune.

the commune was in a festive mood today, with red flags fluttering along the road and the loudspeakers sending out korean songs. the cadres and commune members joyfully awaited the arrival of the distinguished korean guests.

the friendship commune was named in 1960. like the korea-china friendship taekam cooperative farm of korea, the commune is a flower of friendship jointly cultivated by the people of china and korea.

president kim il sung talked cordially with the leaders of the commune in the reception room. lu chun-lin, secretary of the commune party committee, reported to president kim il sung on the commune's work. he said, "the development of our commune is inseparable from the solicitous care of president kim il sung and the help of korean comrades. today, president kim il sung has come to our commune again to examine our work. this is a tremendous inspiration and encouragement to us. we will redouble our efforts

and do our work well." president kim il sung said, "we feel very glad at the achievements your commune has made. your achievements are also achievements of the korean people." president kim il sung congratulated the commune cadres and members.

the chinese and korean comrades then came out to the courtyard of the commune office. amid warm applause, president kim il sung and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying took up shovels and, together with other chinese and korean comrades, planted three pine trees -- symbol of the evergreen friendship between the people of china and korea. lively children vied with each other to water the newly planted trees.

a number of production teams in the commune last year began to interplant wheat, maize and chinese sorghum on the same plot, resulting in a considerable rise in per-unit yield. today, the korean comrades viewed the standing wheat crop. in a lush green wheat plot, president kim il sung inquired in details about the commune's interplanting practice and encouraged the commune members to raise grain output. the korean comrades also visited the commune's dairy farm and repair workshop.

on behalf of all commune members, a leading member of the commune presented to president kim il sung good strains of wheat, rice and maize bred by the commune. in the name of the party and government delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, president kim il sung presented the commune with a silk banner and gifts. the silk banner was inscribed with the words: "long live the eternal militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china exclamation"

diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in china also went on the visit. among those who accompanied the korean comrades on the visit was hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

China and Mongolia Sign Protocol on Mutual Supply of Goods

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Apr. 20, 1975)

the 1975 protocol on the mutual supply of goods between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of mongolia was signed here yesterday.

the protocol was signed by chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and d. tserensamga, leader of the mongolian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

the signing ceremony was attended by y. ochir, mongolian minister of foreign trade, and bata, deputy leader of the mongolian government trade delegation.

chinese ambassador to mongolia chang wei-lieh, deputy leader han piao and other members of the chinese government trade delegation were also present.

vice-minister chen chieh arrived here on april 17 and left for home today.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves for Pakistan on Official Visit

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 20, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, left urumchi by special plane this morning on an official visit to pakistan at the invitation of prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto of the islamic republic of pakistan.

vice-premier li hsien-nien's party includes han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien; chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and liu hua, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region saifudin, yang yung, tsao szu-ming, ismayil aymat, sung chih-ho, hsu kuo-hsien, janabil and tsaotanofu, as well as responsible members of the departments concerned.

present also were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and his wife.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 20, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, arrived here by special plane this morning on an official visit to pakistan at the invitation of zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan.

arriving on the same plane were vice-premier li hsien-nien's party including vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung and lin chia-mei, chang han-chih and liu hua.

the chinese vice-premier and his party were warmly greeted at the airport by khan habibullah khan, chairman of the senate; sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly; dr. begum ashraf khatoon abbasi, deputy speaker of the national assembly; khan abdul quiyum khan, senior minister of the cabinet and minister of the interior; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; general tikka khan, chief of staff of the army; vice-admiral mohammad sharif, chief of staff of the navy; air marshal zulfikar ali khan, chief of staff of the airforce; akbar khan, advisor to the prime minister; agha shahi, foreign secretary; major general fazal muqueem khan, secretary of the ministry of defence; members of the national assembly and the punjab provincial assembly, representatives of the rawalpindi pakistan-china friendship association and several thousand people.

ambassador lu wei-chao and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in pakistan as well as chinese technicians working in the country were also present.

the national flags of pakistan and china were fluttering over the airport. the airport building and the road leading to the state guest house were decorated with colourful flags. hung on the airport building were huge banners inscribed with slogans in urdu, chinese and english: "long live pakistan-china friendship" and "the pakistan people welcome the distinguished guests from the people's republic of china".

when vice-premier li hsien-nien alighted from the plane, senate chairman khan habibullah khan walked up and shook hands warmly with him. bouquets were presented to vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei.

at a welcome ceremony at the airport, the band struck the national anthems of china and pakistan. vice-premier li hsien-nien in the company of senate chairman khan habibullah khan reviewed a guard of honour composed of the pakistan army and airforce.

in a press statement at the airport, the chinese vice-premier said, "i am very glad to have the opportunity of visiting our close neighbour pakistan at the kind invitation of his excellency prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto. we have brought the heroic people of pakistan the chinese people's profound friendship and cordial greetings.

"there is a deep traditional friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan. thanks to the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan have developed satisfactorily. in recent years, prime minister bhutto has visited china on several occasions and contributed significantly to deepening the friendship between our two countries. during my current visit to your country, i shall have an exchange of views with pakistani leaders on matters of common interest. i am confident that this visit will help to further consolidate and develop the friendship between china and pakistan.

"may the islamic republic of pakistan enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation

"long live china-pakistan friendship exclamation"

accompanied by senate chairman khan habibullah khan, vice-premier li hsien-nien drove to the state guest house. people on both sides of the road beat drums, danced or waved bouquets and colourful streamers to greet the chinese guests. the vice-premier waved back to them.

Pakistan President Receives Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 20, 1975)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of pakistan, received chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien at the presidential house here this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

the chinese vice-premier conveyed the best regards from chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, to the pakistan president. president fazal elahi asked vice-premier li hsien-nien to convey his best regards to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian department, and liu hua,

deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry. chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present.

present on the pakistan side were akbar khan, advisor to the prime minister, and a.m. hameedee, acting chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Calls on Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 20, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien called on pakistan prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto at the prime minister's house here this morning. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

the chinese vice-premier conveyed the best regards from chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chu teh and premier of the state council chou en-lai to the pakistan prime minister. prime minister bhutto asked vice-premier li hsien-nien to convey his best regards to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chang han-chih, deputy director of the asian department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry. chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present.

present on the pakistan side were akbar khan, advisor to the prime minister, and a.m. hameedee, acting chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian "Scinteia" Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

a five-member delegation of the "scinteia" of romania led by alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and editor-in-chief of the paper, flew in here this afternoon for a visit to china at the invitation of the "people's daily".

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the "people's daily" lu ying, chen chun and liu chih-ping and leading members of a section of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party and of the information department of the foreign ministry.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and an embassy official were present.

lu ying gave a banquet this evening to welcome all members of the delegation.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the militant friendship between the people and journalists of china and romania. in their speeches, lu ying and alexandru ionescu expressed the conviction that the delegation's visit will make a fresh contribution to the friendship and the relations of cooperation between the peoples and the two fraternal party organs of china and romania.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present at the banquet.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

"Fratricidal War"--Abuse at Cambodian People,
Elegy for Lon Nol Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

on april 17 phnompenh was liberated and the lon nol traitorous clique met its doom. the good news has brought jubilation to the whole country of cambodia and the people all over the world are celebrating the victory in unison. in the atmosphere of great joy, however, there are people who viciously stabbed the victorious cambodian people in the back. on the very day of phnompenh's liberation, the soviet news agency tass went so far as to describe the event "as the ending of the five-year-long fratricidal war". "fratricidal war", what does it mean? these are words full of hostility towards the victory of the cambodian people and a vicious slander against the cambodian people's just struggle for national salvation exclamation

it is known to all that the five-year-long war in cambodia was a life-and-death struggle between the patriotic cambodian army and people and the lon nol clique armed by u.s. imperialism, between forces for national salvation and traitors and between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces. is it possible that lon nol and company with hands stained with the blood of the cambodian people be their brothers? why the cambodian people defeating lon nol and company was accused by moscow as "fratricidal war"? this is by no means accidental.

five years ago when the traitorous lon nol clique staged a coup d'etat, the kremlin rulers wrongly thought that from then on the more than 180,000 square kilometres of cambodian territory would be under the domination of the lon nol clique. with sinister motives, they staked all on lon nol, giving him support and encouragement in all fields. on the other hand, they left no stone unturned to sabotage the sublime and heroic just war waged by the patriotic cambodian army and people. more than once they pointed a finger of blame at the cambodian people by using the word "fartricide", to press them to lay down arms. in 1970 when the cambodian people just began their just war for national salvation, the soviet revisionists hurriedly came out in the united nations to press for a "new geneva conference" to "relax" the "tense situation" in cambodia. they clamoured for "completely eliminating" the "hotbed of war" in cambodia with a view to legalize the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the lon nol clique and extinguish the flames of the people's war of resistance.

when the cambodian people scored one victory after another in their just war for national salvation, placing the lon nol clique entrenched in phnompenh in a precarious situation, the soviet revisionists called all the more for a "peaceful settlement" in an attempt to save the puppet regime. in 1973 soviet papers "pravda", "izvestia" and "krasnaya zvezda" and the news agency tass in a series of articles and reports attacked the cambodian people's just war for national salvation as "fratricide", causing "pernicious consequences" and bringing about "political and economic chaos in the country". they clamoured that "military conflicts in cambodia must be stopped as quickly as possible" and that "the artillery pounding must be calmed down". disregarding the warnings and opposition of the royal government of national union of cambodia, they openly advocated bringing developments in cambodia "to the restoration of peace and political settlement". they asked to set up a so-called people's democratic power "uniting" "all political parties". apart from open activities, they also used backstair methods. reports disclosed at that time that the soviet revisionists, to coordinate with their clamour about a "coalition", tried through their "embassy" in phnompenh to split the national united front of cambodia in the country, and rig up a group of anti-communist elements who made compromise with the lon nol clique to form the so-called "the third force". their intentions were very obvious: first, to maintain the moribund lon nol clique so as to stem the cambodian people's just war for national salvation halfway; second, and the more important, by keeping the lon nol clique, to stretch the claws of social-imperialism into cambodia to serve its interests of hegemonism.

but all this wishful thinking of the soviet revisionists has run against a stone wall. the courageous struggle of the patriotic cambodian army and people has broken the military pressure of u.s. imperialism, smashed the plots and sabotage of soviet revisionist social-imperialism, crushed the desperate resistance of the traitorous lon nol clique and eventually won today's great victory. all stakes put by the kremlin on the traitorous lon nol clique got nowhere. under such circumstances, the soviet revisionists flew into a rage with shame and again attacked the patriotic cambodian army and people's just struggle as "fratricidal war". it is an abuse at the great historic victory of the cambodian people and an elegy for the collapse of the lon nol regime. let those who are "brothers" of the lon nol clique wail over its corpse. the heroic cambodian people are marching forward with big strides amid the song of victory.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1975)

the six-member swiss medical delegation led by ulrich frey, director of the federal service of public health of the swiss confederation, wound up its visit in peking and left by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

chinese vice-minister of public health chien hsin-chung and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural saw the delegation off at the airport.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited medical institutions and acquainted itself with rural health service. it also toured places of historical interest.

vice-minister chien hsin-chung met with the delegation and gave a banquet for it on april 15.

CHINA AND UN

Superpowers Accused of Placing Obstacles at UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 19, 1975)

the third session of the third united nations conference on the law of the sea held its first plenary meeting here yesterday after a month's group discussions at the first, second and third committees. representatives of many developing countries expressed discontent with the slow progress of the conference. they pointed out that obstacles have come from the superpowers. they strongly demanded that a new regime of the law of the sea should be worked out on the basis of equal footing and extensive consultations.

people take note of the fact that since the present session began on march 17, the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, have resorted to all threats and pressure trying to impose their hegemonist views on others so as to continue their domination and monopoly of the sea.

the albanian representative noted that the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, by various manoeuvres obstructed the session from making progress in efforts to safeguard their political, military and economic interests and serve their policies of aggression and expansion for world hegemony and domination over the sea. he said that the two superpowers opposed the open examination of the key problems of the sea law and made efforts to seek a "solution" without the knowledge of conference, in order that the overwhelming majority of the participating countries have to accept the fait accompli.

the chinese representative pointed out that compelled by the situation, the superpowers sometimes changed their tactics at the session. while professing their readiness to "negotiate", they remained adamant in their positions on issues of substance. he told the meeting that the superpower which claims to be "the natural ally of the developing countries", continued to assert that the exclusive economic zone is part of the high sea. it insisted on the "freedom of scientific research" and the "freedom of navigation" in the exclusive economic zone of other states. it wanted to have "freedom of navigation" even in straits lying within the territorial sea of other states and opposed innocent passage. the other superpower took a similar stand. it declared that if no agreement is reached, it threatens to start unilateral exploitation of the seabed resources. all these worn-out lingoes serve one purpose of maintaining the old law of the sea and pressing for marine hegemony, the chinese representative said.

the representative of ireland opposed any unilateral action on exploitation of the resources of the seabed and ocean floor before an agreement on this was reached at the sea law conference. he pointed out that states and persons should refrain from all activities of such exploitations pending the establishment of a new regime on exploitation of the resources of the area of seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. he urged that a decision be made at the present session accordingly.

the representative of guatemala said, there were so many disputed questions at the session, this is because some powers were expanding on the sea and seeking hegemony there. their attempts must be frustrated, he said.

representatives of venezuela and tanzania also pointed out that the session must not work under a certain kind of pressure. they opposed any unilateral action.

representatives of mexico, venezuela, iran, tanzania, romania, china and other countries shared the view that extensive consultations on the basis of equality should be held with representatives of all countries by the committees of the conference while they were drafting a unified text for consultation. during the discussions on territorial sea, continental shelf, economic zones and other important questions of substance, all states should have the right of equal participation, and the interests of the developing countries must be fully respected and considered. it would never do for a few people to draft the text privately and then impose it on others.

representatives of algeria, afghanistan, yugoslavia, guinea, and tunisia also stressed that the pressure and threat of certain powers must be rejected.

the u.s. and soviet representatives also spoke at the meeting. the soviet representative asserted that concrete agreements on the problem of economic zone can only be reached in consideration of "the profit of parties concerned", therefore, there was need of mutual "understanding" and "compromise". he called for a so-called package solution, which is exactly what the united states has been seeking.

in reply to the speeches of the u.s. and soviet representatives, the peruvian delegate pointed out that the old system of the law of sea served colonialism and hegemonism as well as aggressive actions of marine hegemonism. he said that today, the marine powers still tried stubbornly to defend their attitudes from any change; but, the work for a new system of the law of sea, has become a trend of history.

the delegate of ecuador said: the representative of a big power talked about his country's favour of "understanding" and "compromise", but it was precisely this power which had made no concrete concession on the issues of strait and economic zone. the slow progress of the conference was exactly due to what the marine powers had done to maintain their vested interests, he added.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Protocol of China-Vietnam Border Railway
Signed

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 20, 1975)

the protocol of the 17th meeting of the china-viet nam border railway was signed here yesterday.

lo chiang, leader of the chinese railway delegation and ha dang an, leader of the vietnamese railway delegation signed the protocol.

the meeting began on april 8. phan trong tue, vice-premier of the vietnamese government received all members of the chinese delegation and congratulated them on the success of the meeting.

during its stay here the chinese railway delegation visited hanoi and quang ninh.

the delegation left here by train for home today.

END

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